THE

# European Magazine,

## For AUGUST, 1807.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of Sir Samuel Hood, K.B. And, 2. A View of Eaglehurst, Hampshire.]

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We some time since received a letter, complaining that a number of public-houses, to the amount of NINETEEN, were licensed in WHITECROSS-STREET, in the *Finsbury* division of the county of Middlesex, and six in the same street, we think, by the magistrates acting for the city. We have inquired into the circumstance, and find that the writer is correct; but we also find that no NEW *license* has been granted on that or any other spot to which the writer alludes for a great number of years; and it is curious enough to observe, that while, as we see by the newspapers, complaints have been urged that licenses are *withheld* in the WEST, we should have complaints that they are *too freely* granted in the NORTH: both classes of which are, in our opinions, equally futile, unfounded, and absurd, and seem to have arisen from the same source, viz. the zeal, attention, and correctness, with which the magistrates in the county of Middlesex, the city and liberty of Westminster, &c. &c. have executed that IMPORTANT branch of their duty, the *licensing* and *inspection* of public-houses within their several districts.

We are extremely obliged to "*A Constant Reader of the European Magazine*" for his suggestion: the portrait of the gentleman to whom he alludes would do credit to any publication, and be particularly agreeable to ours. If our correspondent can assist us in obtaining it, we will take care to have it immediately engraved.

Shall we venture to say to *one* of our correspondents, "Hand your hond, mon?" We are sure that he must, upon reflection, be convinced, that if we were *to print* all that *he sends*, we should have no room for any other articles.

We are obliged to *T. E.* for his generous *zeal* to serve us: but mediocrity in quality cannot be compensated by superabundance in quantity. However we may *disappoint* this worthy correspondent by withholding articles of his from our readers, he must allow us the privilege of judging for ourselves.

*D. I. C.*'s lines are not poetical enough for insertion.—*J. D.*'s fall under a similar verdict.

*Poverty*; the *Adjudication of Prizes at St. Petersburg*; and the *Latin Speech delivered at the Hague*, are unavoidably deferred till our next.

We shall be much obliged to TRAFALGARIUS for his promised favours.

Mr. Johnson's "Oriental Voyager" shall be reviewed in our next.

A *View of the Population of Paris* in our next.

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### ERRATA *in our last Magazine.*

The reader is desired to correct in the second plate, *Selim II.* to *Selim III.*

Page 3, col. 1, lines 16, 17, for *with machinations* read *with* THE *machinations.*

—— 4, col. 1, line 12 from bottom, for *sin* read JEW.

—— 6, col. 1, line 17, for *furnished* read PURCHASED.

—— ib. col. 2, line 29, for *its* read HIS.

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### AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from August 8 to August 15.

#### MARITIME COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barl. | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Essex | 76 | 6 | 45 | 0 | 43 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 48 | 1 |
| Kent | 73 | 3 | 47 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 48 | 6 |
| Sussex | 71 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 33 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 70 | 6 | 41 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 29 | 10 | 42 | 0 |
| Cambridge | 71 | 1 | 42 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 22 | 9 | 40 | 9 |
| Norfolk | 66 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 34 | 6 | 31 | 2 | 40 | 9 |
| Lincoln | 72 | 7 | 49 | 0 | 43 | 7 | 28 | 2 | 50 | 0 |
| York | 73 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 10 | 28 | 7 | 51 | 4 |
| Durham | 86 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Northumb. | 72 | 9 | 48 | 2 | 38 | 8 | 33 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberland | 80 | 7 | 63 | 7 | 43 | 2 | 33 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Westmorl. | 87 | 4 | 62 | 8 | 45 | 4 | 32 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaster | 77 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 29 | 5 | 44 | 0 |
| Chester | 69 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 28 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Gloucester | 78 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 4 | 34 | 7 | 52 | 5 |
| Somerset | 81 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 37 | 2 | 33 | 2 | 46 | 0 |
| Monmouth | 75 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 81 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 1 | 31 | 7 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 85 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 11 | 24 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorset | 79 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Hants | 74 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 49 | 9 |

#### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barl. | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 78 | 2 | 49 | 7 | 39 | 4 | 34 | 10 | 51 | 3 |
| Surrey | 80 | 4 | 46 | 8 | 40 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 52 | 0 |
| Hertford | 74 | 8 | 43 | 0 | 39 | 9 | 27 | 6 | 43 | 9 |
| Bedford | 74 | 1 | 54 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 44 | 11 |
| Huntingdon | 69 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 6 | 26 | 0 | 41 | 9 |
| Northampt. | 72 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 9 | 29 | 10 | 44 | 6 |
| Rutland | 78 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 65 | 0 |
| Leicester | 71 | 0 | 45 | 2 | 39 | 4 | 29 | 9 | 51 | 9 |
| Nottingham | 78 | 4 | 46 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 31 | 6 | 49 | 0 |
| Derby | 80 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 29 | 10 | 51 | 9 |
| Stafford | 74 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 5 | 30 | 10 | 53 | 1 |
| Salop | 73 | 7 | 53 | 10 | 43 | 8 | 31 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 71 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 33 | 10 | 31 | 11 | 48 | 10 |
| Worcester | 75 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 49 | 1 |
| Warwick | 79 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 35 | 5 | 53 | 10 |
| Wilts | 73 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 57 | 0 |
| Berks | 79 | 2 | 52 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 33 | 9 | 52 | 2 |
| Oxford | 74 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 48 | 8 |
| Bucks | 74 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 37 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 47 | 10 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Wales | 74 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 23 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| S. Wales | 69 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 34 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |

European Magazine.

Engraved by Ridley Holl & Blood from an Original Miniature in the possession of Lady Hood.

# Sir Samuel Hood K.B. K.S.F.

Published by J. Asperne at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, 1 Sept.r 1807.

THE

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

# LONDON REVIEW,

## FOR AUGUST, 1807.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SIR SAMUEL HOOD, K.B. K.S.F. and M.P.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

"Then ardent rise! Oh! great in vengeance rise!
"O'erturn the proud, teach Rapine to restore;
"And, as you ride sublimely round the world,
"Make every vessel stoop, make every state
"At once their welfare and their duty know.
"This is your glory, this your wisdom, this
"The native power for which you were designed."

THOMSON.

THE ancient philosophers, who upon every important occasion were fond of combining human events with mythological presages, have more than once remarked, that the rotations of the wheel of fortune, with respect to families, always run in the same track; and have, in many instances, endeavoured to prove, that the descendants have always inherited the virtues and the valour of the other branches of their parental lineage.

Without attempting more accurately to examine this general proposition, we shall in the instance before us implicitly adopt it, and in consequence state, that it is fully verified in the race from which the naval hero whose portrait we have the pleasure to present to the public is descended; the representatives of the family of Hood have, while they have exalted the honour of the British flag, identified their name with those of the illustrious sharers in the naval glory of their country, whom to this hour we lament, and in whom we at present exult.

Sir Samuel Hood was born in November 1762. His grandfather was the Rev. Arthur Hood, of Dawlish, Somersetshire, elder brother of the fathers of Lords Hood and Bridport. His father was the late Mr. Samuel Hood, of Kingsland, in the parish of Netherby, Dorsetshire. His elder brother, Arthur, was unfortunately drowned in his Majesty's sloop Pomona, which foundered in a hurricane on the Leeward Island station, in 1775; and his second brother, Alexander, captain of the Mars, was killed on board that ship, in an action with l'Hercule, on the 21st April, 1798.

From these genealogical particulars, it appears that Sir Samuel Hood is second cousin to those two illustrious admirals, and not, as has been most generally understood, their nephew.

About the age of fourteen he commenced his nautical career, in the usual course, as midshipman, under the protection of Lord Hood, who at that period (1776) commanded the Courageux. He seems to have shared in an equal degree the protection of both his noble relatives, for after his first initiation he removed to the Robust, then commanded by Captain Hood (Lord Bridport), where he remained until the year 1779. While in this ship, he was in the engagement which concluded with the capture of two French frigates, the Pallas and the Licorne.* On the

* June 17 and 18. *Vide* NAVAL CHRONICLE, vol. i. p. 273; and vol. vii. p. 293.

27th July the same year, in the memorable engagement betwixt admiral Keppel and le Compte d'Orvilliers, he had the honour of serving as *aid-de camp* to the captain of the Robust. In the course of the following year he was removed into the Lively sloop; and in 1780 he was, in that vessel, at the capture of la Duchesse de Chartres, a French privateer, which surrendered after a short action in the British Channel.

At the latter end of the year 1780, Lord Hood having hoisted a rear-admiral's flag on board of the Barfleur, he was accompanied to the West Indies in that ship by his young *protegé*, who served under him as acting lieutenant and lieutenant from the month of October 1780, until the 31st of January 1782. During his service in the Barfleur, Lieutenant Hood exerted himself in a manner highly honourable in the engagement with De Grasse, off Martinique, (29th of April, 1781); in that off the Chesapeak, on the 5th of September following; and in the actions between the two fleets on the 25th and 26th of January, 1782.

Mr. Hood entered the navy under the happiest auspices, and acting so immediately under the inspection of such distinguished commanders as his noble relatives and Lord Rodney and Lord Graves, he appears to have acquired a large portion of their skill, and to have imbibed their glorious sentiments: indued by nature with an excellent constitution, and inheriting a brave and martial spirit, fortune seems to have favoured him with opportunities to display those advantages in the service of his country.

On the 31st of January, 1782, five days after the second action of St. Kitt's, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed to the Reynard sloop by the present Lord Viscount Hood. Captain Hood's command of the Reynard was rather nominal than real. At the period of his nomination, that vessel was lying as a convalescent ship in the harbour of Antigua. Our young hero, therefore (for he had then scarcely passed his twentieth year), disliking the state of inactivity to which his command would have condemned him, chose to remain as a volunteer on board the Barfleur. He was, in consequence, in this ship in those glorious actions of the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, in which his noble relation so pre-eminently distinguished himself. On the 19th of the same month he was also a sharer in the glory derived from the capture of the French squadron, consisting of le Jason, le Caton, l'Amiable, and la Ceres.

This was the last engagement in which Captain Hood had a share during the war. When the preliminaries of peace were signed, he embraced the opportunity of visiting France, where he continued until the year 1785.

On his return to England he was appointed to the command of the Weasel sloop of war, in which he sailed to Halifax. He was there employed in surveying the coasts and harbours on that station; and, for the vigilance and activity with which he executed his arduous task, honoured with a post captain's commission, and appointed to the command of the Thisbe frigate. He remained at Halifax until the close of the year 1789, when the Thisbe was ordered to England to be paid off. In the month of May 1790, he was appointed to the command of the Juno frigate, in which he proceeded to Jamaica. Whilst on this station he had, at the beginning of February the following year, the happiness of saving the lives of three shipwrecked sailors. This circumstance certainly does the highest honour both to his nautical and his humane character. His ship was then lying in St. Anne's harbour: and, in the height of a gale of wind, which increased to an absolute hurricane, a wreck was descried from the mast head, with three men upon it, over whom the waves broke with such unremitting violence that it was supposed scarcely possible to rescue them from their dreadful situation. The Juno's cutter and launch had been previously despatched to the assistance of a vessel in the offing, so that Captain Hood had nothing but his own barge with which to attempt the preservation of his fellow creatures. From the extreme apparent danger of those men, the crew evinced the greatest reluctance to descend into the barge, until Captain Hood undauntedly leaped in, exclaiming—"*I never gave an order to a sailor in my life, which I was not ready to undertake and execute myself!*" The barge then pushed off, and, through the most determined preseverance, he

had the happiness of succeeding in his gallant and meritorious effort.

So strongly was the government of Jamaica impressed with the sense of the humane and generous conduct of Captain Hood, that they voted a hundred guineas for the purchase of a sword as a token of their approbation, which, soon after his return to England in 1791, was presented to him, accompanied by a very elegant letter. He had also, previous to his sailing, received a letter of thanks from the Humane Society of Jamaica.

In the autumn of 1791, and in that of the succeeding year, he had the honour of attending upon their Majesties, at Weymouth, a duty that must have afforded him a pleasing relaxation from those severer toils in which he had been so long engaged. At the commencement of the war 1793, Captain Hood was ordered to the Mediterranean in his former ship the Juno, and was there very actively employed.

It must occur to the reader's recollection, that in the month of December 1793 Lord Hood had found it necessary to evacuate Toulon; in consequence he proceeded with his fleet to Hieres Bay, there to wait the arrival of a convoy of transports and victuallers from Gibraltar. Before this, Capt. Hood had been despatched to Malta, and, on his return, being wholly unacquainted with the events that had occurred during his absence, he stood into the harbour of Toulon. Considering that it was night when he entered the road, his escape from the enemy may be regarded as one of those fortunate circumstances in which promptitude of decision and activity of execution seemed to countermand and control the malignity of fate.

In February 1794, we find Captain Hood as actively and as arduously employed in the attack of Corsica, where he again particularly distinguished himself, and had the honour of receiving the thanks of the commander in chief for his important services, which were repeated after the blockade and capture of Calvi, at which time he commanded l'Aigle frigate.

In this vessel he continued until the year 1796, and during the whole of 1795 had the command of a small squadron in the Archipelago, for the purpose of protecting the trade, and blockading a squadron of the enemy's frigates of equal force at Smyrna.

Respecting his conduct in this arduous undertaking, he had the satisfaction of receiving the most flattering testimonies of gratitude and approbation from the Levant Company, conveyed in a most elegant letter from Mr. Spencer Smith, his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, and the thanks of the British Factory at Smyrna, through the medium of Mr. Werry, his Majesty's consul.

In the month of April 1796, Captain Hood was appointed to the command of the Zealous, of 74 guns, in which ship he was, during that year, most actively employed, under Sir John Jervis, off Toulon, and in 1797 off Cadiz.

In the summer of the year 1797 he was with Lord Nelson at Teneriffe when his lordship had the misfortune to lose his arm. By his spirited and judicious conduct in effecting the return of the British troops and seamen from their disastrous attack, he had the satisfaction of endearing himself to that immortal hero, whose life was gloried in and whose death was lamented by the whole nation. The heroic conduct of Captain Hood in his interview with the Spanish governor, Don Juan Antonio Gutterry, his laconic message, and the firmness with which he persisted in his proposal to him, have already been the theme of every tongue: they are already in the possession of every one, therefore to recite would only be to recapitulate them. In 1798, Captain Hood was employed in blockading the port of Rochfort, where, while he was waiting to be relieved by Captain Keats, he most successfully counteracted the design of the enemy to escape.

Immediately after Captain Hood, in the Zealous (with Sir Thomas Troubridge, in the Culloden, and nine other ships), was despatched to reinforce the squadron of Lord Nelson.

On the memorable 1st of August, 1798, having the look-out, he first discovered the French fleet in the Bay of Aboukir: the consequence of the engagement that followed is well known; the share which Captain Hood had in it is indelibly engraved on the hearts of his countrymen.

For his heroism on that important and glorious day, he was honoured with the thanks of parliament, and also presented with a sword by the City of London.

After the victory of Aboukir, Lord Nelson proceeded to Naples, and left

Captain Hood the command of the squadron on the coast of Egypt.

While on this station, he not only kept the port of Alexandria closely blockaded, but took and destroyed upwards of thirty of the neutral transports which had carried the enemy's troops to Egypt, and, as an honorary reward for these services, was presented by the Grand Signior with a snuff-box set with diamonds.

In February 1799 he joined Lord Nelson at Palermo, and assisted in reducing his Sicilian Majesty's subjects to obedience, and driving the French out of Naples. He was afterwards employed on shore in taking charge of Castel Nuovo. He kept the city perfectly quiet during the siege of St. Elmo and of Capua, until the period of their reduction. The King acknowledged these services by presenting him with a snuff-box enriched with diamonds, and, at the same time, conferring on him the rank of commander of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, which rank was confirmed by his British Majesty.

The Zealous was paid off in the month of May 1800, and Sir Samuel Hood was appointed to the Courageux, of 74 guns, in which he was for some time actively employed in the Channel fleet. This ship afterwards formed part of a detached squadron at Ferrol and Vigo, until January 1801, at which period he was removed into the Venerable, also of 74 guns. In April he escorted a fleet of Indiamen beyond the Cape de Verdes. On his return he joined Sir James Saumarez, off Cadiz; and, after making several captures on that station, was in the action off Algesiras, which did not terminate with that success which both the plan and execution deserved. However, Sir James Saumarez hearing that the French admiral, Linois, had been reinforced with a Spanish squadron of five sail of the line, determined, notwithstanding the crippled state of his own ships, to pursue and attack the enemy. A glorious victory, in which Sir Samuel Hood had the honour of bearing a distinguished part, was the consequence. In this victory the Venerable had 30 killed and 100 wounded. On his arrival at Gibraltar, Sir Samuel Hood, in common with the other captains of the fleet, received the thanks of the admiral. He had afterward the satisfaction of receiving the particular thanks of the Admiralty in addition to the general vote of thanks from Parliament for his great and extraordinary exertions.

He returned to England in the month of November, 1801; and, on the signature of the preliminaries of peace, his ship the Venerable was paid off.

His services were, however, too valuable and important for him to be permitted a long enjoyment of repose. In the month of October, 1802, he was appointed a joint commissioner for the government of the island of Trinidad; and, on the death of Rear-Admiral Totty, commander in chief on the Barbadoes and Leeward Island station.

At the commencement of the present war, Sir Samuel Hood, in conjunction with General Grinfield, commander in chief of the army, captured the islands of St. Lucia and Tobago, made prisoners upwards of 1200 of the enemy's troops, and totally destroyed their trade in that quarter of the globe. They also, within the period of three months, took the valuable colonies of Demerara, Issequibo, and Berbice. Eight months after, Sir Samuel compelled the settlement of Surinam to surrender, and subsequently reduced the island of Martinico to the greatest distress.

In addition to these distinguished captures, Sir Samuel Hood took and destroyed a great number of the enemy's privateers and ships of war, which afforded the most ample security and protection to our trade. For these numerous and important services, his Majesty was most graciously pleased to bestow upon him, as a distinguishing mark of his royal favour, the insignia of the most honourable order of the Bath.

On the arrival of Rear-Admiral Cochrane in the West Indies, in 1805, Sir Samuel Hood returned to England, and was soon after made a colonel of the marines.

Early in 1806 he was appointed to the Centaur, and placed under the orders of Earl St. Vincent, who gave him the command of seven sail of the line and some smaller vessels, and deputed him to watch the motions of the enemy off Rochfort. On the morning of the 25th of September he had, after four months perseverance in this service, the good fortune to fall in

with a squadron of the enemy, consisting of five large frigates and two corvettes full of troops. In the action that ensued Sir Samuel was severely wounded, and was afterwards under the necessity of suffering his right arm to be amputated. He succeeded, however, in taking four of the frigates, all very fine ships, one of which bore the French commodore's pendant.

For his conduct on this occasion, and in consideration of his former services, and of the recent loss of his arm, his Majesty has been most graciously pleased to grant him a pension of 500l. per annum, and surely never was a pension better deserved.

At the general election, 1806, Sir Samuel Hood's professional services having acquired him a just portion of *well earned* popularity, he had the honour to be returned one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Westminster. Throughout the fifteen days poll he maintained a decided superiority of numbers, and at the last found the honour, which his colleague termed a *popular peerage*, conferred on him by the votes of 5,478, of his fellow citizens; who, we believe, to a man, at this instant lament that he did not, at the last election, afford them an opportunity to shew again their approbation of his heroic conduct as an officer, their respect for his talents and his virtues as a man, and their high regard and veneration for the distinguished services of his noble relatives.

### Theatrical Frugality.

It is (as it shews the variation of the times with respect to the fashion and form of clothes) a curious circumstance, that the identical coat in which Garrick first played Fribble in "Miss in her Teens," in the year 1747, and which was, at that period, most unquestionably, the very height of foppery, should afterwards be worn by the representative of a grave, close, stock-jobbing, money-loving citizen; yet this we have been assured is an indubitable fact.

The coat of Fribble (probably a little vamped) was the very coat in which Quick played Consol, in Orrien's agreeable farce of "Cross Purposes," in the year 1772; and which (such are the revolutions of taste!) did not certainly appear more *outré* in the latter than in the former character.

It is to be lamented that the *enormous* military hat, *under* which Woodward exhibited the part of Captain Flash, was not as carefully preserved, as we have been informed that it was, both in form and size, correctly the pattern of that tegument as it is now worn by the army and navy.

### Anecdote *of* Garrick.

It is remarked, that if you deprive a wit of applause, you knock him up for the night. Garrick was an instance of this: he was once invited as a wit, to be the fiddle of the company, and for some time amused them highly by playing off his wit on a respectable clergyman in company. Garrick very familiarly slapped him on the shoulder; the clergyman looked at him very coolly, and said, "Sir, I don't know what you mean by treating me in this manner: I never offended you, nay, I never saw you but once before, and *then* I paid five shillings for it." The littleness of the actor rose on him to such a degree, and the laugh went so completely against him, that he could scarcely open his lips for the remainder of the evening.

You receive this from your old correspondent,

*London*, W. F. R. G.
*August* 3, 1807.

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,

Observing with extreme concern the account of an earthquake at Lisbon, on the 6th ult. I beg leave to suggest, through the medium of your Miscellany, a means of obviating a repetition of so dreadful a calamity.

It is well known that earthquakes are caused by the confinement of air in the bowels of the earth; therefore I am of opinion, that, in all countries liable to such visitations, if large and deep shafts were to be sunk, at convenient distances, the internal air would find vent; and the cause being thus removed, the effect would most probably cease.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

*July* 8, 1807. BRITANNICUS.

## Parochial Notices *connected with the* Reformation.

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

Sir,

As the following notices (which were, by the ingenious collector of the Antiquities of Shrewsbury, selected from entries in some ancient books belonging to the parish of St. Mary, in that town) mark the variations of times and opinions in and upon the minds of the people, during the reigns of two Queens, whose characters have reflected the *deepest shade* and the most *brilliant light* upon the English history: you may, perhaps, deem them not totally unworthy of a place in your valuable Magazine.

I am,
Your obedient humble servant,
EDGAR.

| 1553. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid for ringing the day that Queen Mary was proclaimed..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Paid for setting up an Altar before Sir Adam Mytton's grave..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Paid for two tapers for the high altar ..... | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Paid for *mending* our lady's chapel, and for a paschal taper..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Paid for taper wax-candles and frankincense at Christmas..... | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| * Paid for a chain and hook to *set up* the Roon..... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 1554. | | | |
| Paid for a chain to the holy water stoke ..... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Paid for making an altar in our lady's chapel ..... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Paid for making Trinity altar..... | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Paid for two tapers on Whitsunday | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 4 Eliz. 1562. | | | |
| * Paid for *taking down* the Roon.. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Paid for *pulling down* the chapels and altars..... | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 8 Eliz. 1566. | | | |
| Paid for *calves heads* † for the ringers at Easter..... | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Paid for ringing in honour of the Queen, Nov. 17..... | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 1584. | | | |

May 12, ordered that three *superstitious* images and inscriptions in the north window of St. Mary's be taken down by the church-wardens.

Sept. 18, ordered that the stone altar should be removed, having been sometimes used to *idolatry*, and the stones applied to the use of the parish.

1585.

May 6, a complaint was lodged against the church-wardens for not removing from the north window the feigned miracle of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

* It is curious enough that only *five pence* is charged for setting up *the Rood*, and *two shillings* for pulling it down, which, from what we have learned, was in those times a very summary process. Editor.

† Judging by the scarcity of money and the plenty of veal during the spring in Shropshire, the ringers must have devoured a great number of calves' heads. Editor.

## EAGLEHURST, HAMSPHIRE.

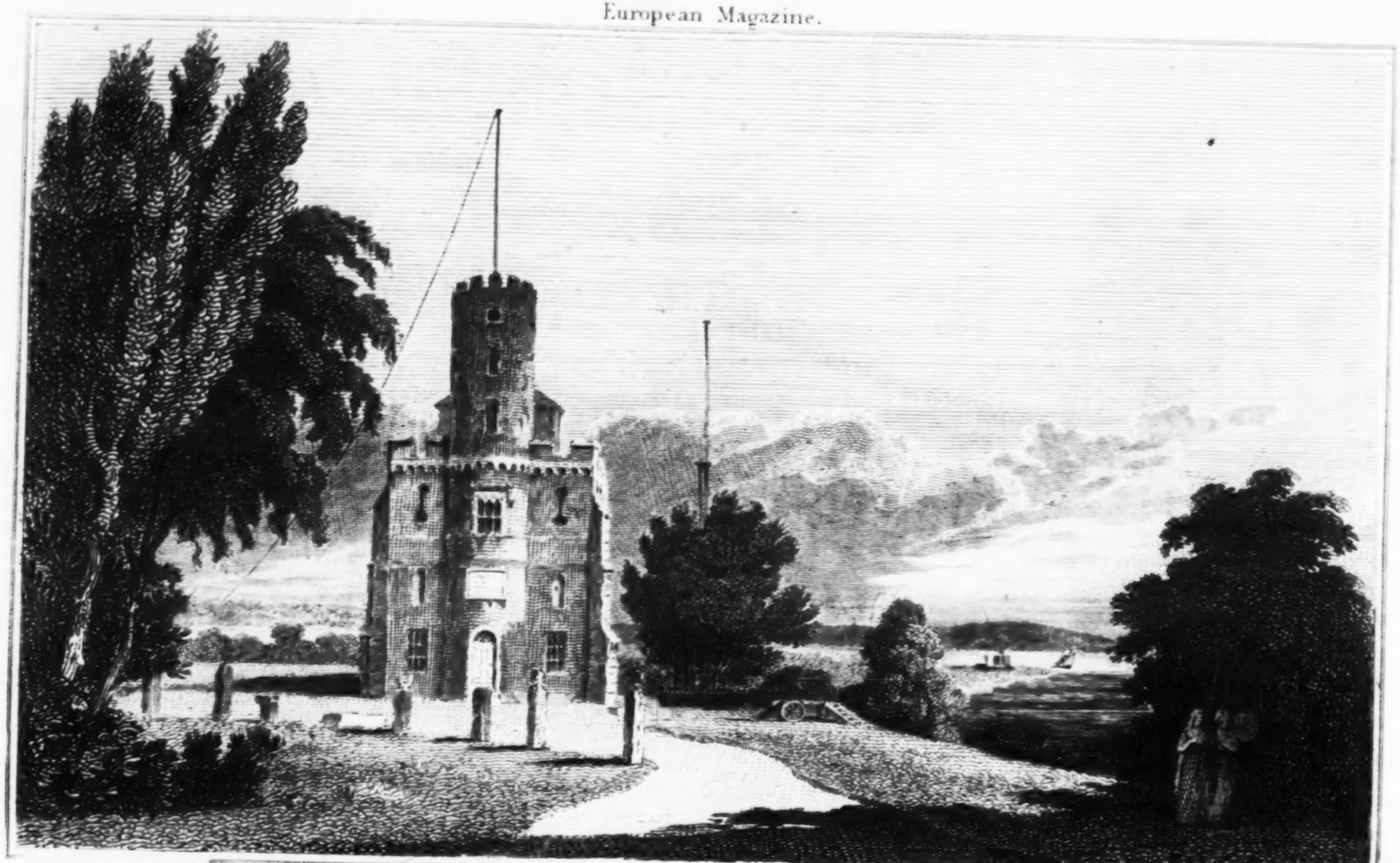
[with a view.]

Proceeding along the coast to the north-east, the eye is arrested by a whimsical kind of building called Eaglehurst, but more generally Luttrell's Folly,* from its having been erected by the Honourable Temple Luttrell. It was raised as a prospect-house, and occupies a very beautiful and commanding eminence, which has been formed into a terrace, and extends a considerable way along the beach: the sea view is remarkably interesting. This edifice is in the form of a lofty tower, in which are the banqueting and sitting rooms; these apartments are fitted up in a very expensive and splendid style; the offices are detached.

This estate is now the property of the Earl of Cavan.

* This, though a very *foolish* is a very common appellation not only given to buildings, in some of which, perhaps, eccentricity rises superior to taste, but to many others that emanate from the impulse of elegance, operating upon good sense. Sheen was once called King Henry's *Folly*,† Whitehall, Wolsey's *Folly*; Suffolk-place, Brandon's *Folly*; Devonshire House, Bethnal-green, Fisher's *Folly*; these may serve as specimens for ancient *Follies*. In modern times, if a gentleman erects a house detached from a town or village, and with the least aberration from the common mode of building, it is immediately termed *a Folly*, though with as little reason as those that we have mentioned, or this which we contemplate in the annexed view. Eaglehurst, consonant to its plan, preserves, with sufficient correctness, the military style of Gothic architecture; and, as a picturesque object, seems well adapted to its Marine Situation.—*Editor.*

† Henry VII. who in this instance and that of his chapel, sacrificed his avarice at the shrine of his architectural taste.



Engraved by Rawle, from an original Drawing by I. Nixon Esq.

## EAGLEHURST, HAMPSHIRE,

*The Property of the Earl of Cavan*

Published by J. Asperne, at the Bible & Crown, Cornhill, September 1, 1807.

# VESTIGES,

COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

*No.* LX.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON.

WITH NOTES, &c.

## *Chapter* XXV.

### *Continuation of Observations on the Cathedral of St. Paul's.*

IN contemplating the plan of London, to which we have in the last chapter alluded, and comparing it with one published about the year 1600,* we observe, that in the course of thirty-seven years a considerable number of houses had accumulated round St. Paul's: whether they were *all* encroachments we shall not pretend to determine; though we believe that we shall risk little in the assertion that many of them were, as they did not, as now, encircle the church, and form a regular, though certainly, if we consider the august size and exquisite beauty of the building, too contiguous a boundary, but were dispersed in clumps over the cemetery, and interspersed with trees, or else adhered closely to, and seemed to form a part of the fabric. These were unquestionably encroachments, and, what was much worse, as we have already in a small degree seen, encroachments lit-

* In this plan, however strange the assertion, or, rather, however notorious the fact may be, that the spire steeple of St. Paul's was never rebuilt after the accident of 1561; yet it plainly appears: we should, therefore (could we trace the smallest record to bear us out in the conjecture, as it is so often alluded to by the writers at the beginning of the seventeenth century), suggest, that a temporary wooden spire was actually erected; but of this not the least authentic document is to be found. In the print of St. Paul's in flames, 1666 (which will be given in the next number), the fabric is *spireless*; which we have no doubt was the real state of it. This seems in some respects to have been considered by the *Puritans* as a compliment to them; at least it is certain that they thwarted and opposed the building of steeple-houses; and it is said, that in their sermons they pretty broadly hinted, that the accident at Paul's augured the downfal of the establishment, which was in the course of the next century fully verified. The poets of the times, on the contrary, equally discerning, and dreading the influence of opinions which in their zenith became subversive of law, order, and religion, took every opportunity to oppose the spread of ignorance and its concomitant anarchy, and by ridicule and admonition to apprise and warn the government of the impending danger, an instance of which now lies before us. Randolph, in his comedy of the *Muses' Looking Glass*, evidently written at once to ridicule and reform the *Puritans*, has introduced two characters; the one BANAUSUS, who is represented as ostentatious and vain-gloriously expensive; the other, MICROPREPES, who is in public works equally sordid and penurious: the latter (and we take this satire to be levelled at the parsimony of the times with respect to the metropolitan cathedral) says,

"I am churchwarden, and we are this year
To build *our steeple* up; now to *save charges*,
I'll get a *high-crown'd hat* with five low bells,
To make a peal shall serve as well as *Bow*."

To this *Celax* (the flatterer) replies,

"'Tis wisely cast, and like a careful steward of the church,
Of which the steeple is no part, at least, no necessary part.'

*Bird* (the Puritan). "Verily, it is true,
They are but wicked synagogues, wherein those instruments
Of superstition and idolatry ring,
Warning to sin, and chime all in to the devil."

Banausus then displays the magnificent ideas afloat in the minds of a few zealous protestants.

"And cause there be such swarmes of *heresies* rising,
I'le have an artist frame two wonderous *weathercocks*
Of gold to set on *Paul's* and Grantham steeple,
To shew to all the kingdom what *fashion* next
The wind of humour luther means to blow."

The pulpit, which was deemed by far too mean for the church, does not escape the observation of the poet. MICROPREPES says,

"A *wicker chair* will fit them for a PULPIT."
*Celax*. "It is the doctrine, Sir, that you respect."

*Flowerdew* (another Puritan). "In sooth,
I have heard as wholesome instructions
From a *zealous* wicker chair as e'er I read
From the *carv'd idol* of wainscot."

In another part of the same scene, the erection of a pair of organs in the great cathedral church at Hog's Norton is proposed. The organs at Paul's and other churches had, by the *Puritans*, been declaimed against as popish and antichristian; the use that was made of them will be mentioned in a subsequent number. *Bird* calls them *Babylonian bagpipes*.

tle sanctified by the professions of many of their tenants *.

When the *liberty* of St. Martin's le Grand, curtailed of the power of protecting the enormities which its boundaries had for ages nurtured, had become not only *reformed* in religion but in morality, a great number of its inhabitants, who had long endeavoured to obtain an *honest* livelihood by administering to the vices of the younger class of citizens and others, removed still nearer Paul's; and it is said, the consecrated ground of its immediate vicinity became the site of gaming-houses, or, as they were termed, gaming ordinaries,* and of other houses, which have, or rather had, for we think the term is almost obsolete, obtained the appellation of bagnios.

We are at this period to contemplate the cathedral of St. Paul, in a state of very considerable, though not that complete degradation to which it afterward became liable; and it has often been a subject of wonder, that Queen Elizabeth, whose visit to it must (even supposing that the church itself was purified from the filth, &c.) have made her acquainted with the encroachments, and, generally speaking, its state with respect to the decorum observed in it, and the morality of its neighbours, did not, in these particulars, take some measures for its reformation.† It would carry

* On the north-east side of the church, Christopher Kendal and Widow Lowndes had houses, whose cellars and a warehouse were vaults of the church; the entrance a window *converted* into a door. John Howe, verger, represented that the *shrowdes* and cloysters under the convocation howse (where not long since sermons in foule weather were wont to be preached, and, according to the venerable Bishop Latimer, a terrible foul smell used to be experienced †) are made a common laystall for boardes, trunks, &c. being let out to *trunk-makers*, where, by means of their daily knocking and noise the church is greatly disturbed."‡ The house of *Thomas China* stood against the church. Mr. *China* had a *closet* in one of the rooms, four feet in height, two in depth, and two in width, which was literally dug in the wall. This might have been termed a *china closet*.

† His words were, "I think verily many a man taketh his death in Paul's Churchyard; this I speak of experience; for I myself, when I have been there some mornings to hear the sermons, have felt such an ill-favored unwholesome savour, that I was worse for it a great while after; and I think no less, but that it is the occasion of great sicknesses and diseases." The shrowdes, as they were termed, were a covered place on the side of the church, by which, in bad weather, the congregation assembled at Paul's Cross were in some degree protected from the inclemency of the weather; but as they stood upon the loose earth of frequently new made graves, as the bishop says, the smell must have been intolerable.

‡ This is a curious notice of a profession that has made a considerable *noise*, not only in the metropolis, but has been celebrated in all parts of the world, for it was a standing toast with British sailors of a Saturday night, after their wives and sweethearts had been given, to drink "the Trunk-maker at the corner of St. Paul's." How the Trunk-maker became such a favourite in our navy, we are yet to learn. We know that he has been immortalised by Addison as a theatrical critic; and it is probable that the toast might have been introduced by Dogget, in the Fair Quaker of Deal; a piece which was, from the time of its first exhibition, the darling of the sailors, who might have caught the sentiment from their favourite representative. There are at present two trunk-makers at the corners of St. Paul's, in Cheapside; and unquestionably in ancient times many more were in its vicinity: but we believe the British tars, in their cups, meant to commemorate their ancient friend Clements, who, for what reason we do not pretend to guess, was called the *original* trunk-maker.

* Among these, we learn from Beaumont and Fletcher, that Nettleton's and Anthonie's ordinaries were the principal.

† In Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral, occurs an epitaph for Robert Braybrook, bishop of London:—*Orate pro animâ*, &c. In a copy of this work which formerly belonged to Lord Coleram, and is now in the Harleian library, toward the end of it is a manuscript note, of which we shall quote a part, because it shews the state of the said cathedral in the time of the good bishop. "For the further reviving or preservation of the memory of Bishop Braybrook I shall add this, that I suppose him descended from Henry Braybrook, a judge of assize *temp.* Henry III. He was consecrated Jan. 5, 1381; was esteemed a very zealous and devout pillar of the church, as appears by several acts of his at his visitation, viz. in his enjoining chantries for the better performing divine service, &c. and that none, on pain of excommunication, should bury in the cathedral, or defile *so much* as the church-yard with excrements; so that perhaps it was he that caused this verse to be set on the walls near the cathedral door,

*Hic locus est sacer; hic nulli mingere fas est.*"

us much too far beyond the limits of our subject, were we to attempt accurately to inquire into the religious principles of the queen, or to assign any other reason for the neglect and disornamenting of churches, of which in this reign there are many instances, except those that are to be gathered from the prevalence of meeting-house doctrines, and the desire of at least some members of her administration to obtain popularity by complimenting a rising party. Be this as it may, the indecorums and enormities both within and without St. Paul's continued long after her death, and were indeed succeeded by still greater enormities, to which we shall in the sequel have occasion to allude. Considering the churchyard of this national edifice as the emporium of gayety, gallantry, and their concomitants, idleness and profligacy, which have, in the course of years that have elapsed since the reigns of Elizabeth and James, travelled westward, and settled first in the Black and White Friars, then in Covent-garden and in its vicinity, and for the present *rested* in Bond-street, it becomes a necessary appendage to the moral purposes of this work to contemplate the manners of the juvenile class of metropolitans; and this cannot perhaps be better done than by viewing one of them at one of the houses, which, as we have before observed, had obtained the appellation of ORDINARIES, because in those places, devoted to relaxation, the human mind was unbent, and free scope, as we apprehend, was given to the human passions and propensities: we shall therefore, from a work of very considerable humour, and consequently entertainment, entitled,

"THE GULS HORNE-BOOKE

*Stultorum plena sunt omnia*
*At Savio mena parola Bastar*

By T Dekker

Printed at London, for R S. 1609."

quote part of the chapter in which the author instructs a young gallant how he should behave himself in an ordinary.

"CHAP. 5.

"* First having diligently enquired out an ordinary of the largest reckoning, whither most of your courtly gallants do resort, let it be your use to repaire thither, some halfe an houre after eleven, for then you shall find most of your fashion-mongers planted in the roome waiting for meate: ride thither upon your galloway nag or your Spanish jennet a swift ambling pace in your hose and doublet (gilt rapier and

* It is a pleasing speculation to contemplate and to compare that coincidence of thought, or, to express ourselves more correctly, of genius, which has, in different ages, stimulated men to the same pursuits, and produced works, the ideas of which are in a considerable degree similar. Swift has been allowed to possess as much originality as any modern writer, for we do not upon this occasion mean to allude to the ancient. His satiric prose has been thought to display a pithiness peculiarly its own, which we are certainly not prepared to dispute; and with respect to *irony*, he is generally believed to have been the father of it. But upon this subject it is best to hear what he says of himself.

"*Arbuthnot* is no more my friend,
Who dares to IRONY pretend,
Which I was born *to introduce*;
Refin'd it first, and shew'd its use."

Yet that IRONY was known and practised long before the birth of Swift, the chapter above quoted is a proof, to which, were it necessary, we could add many other. But it is not only the circumstance of using a mode of writing in which the meaning is contrary to the words, that a coincidence is to be observed betwixt Dekker and the Dean, but in the ideas and arrangement of the matter. This is particularly apparent in "THE GULS HORNE-BOOKE" of the former, and the "DIRECTIONS TO SERVANTS" of the latter. They both proceed upon the same principle: the first instructs the young gallant how he shall behave at the *play*, the *ordinary*, &c. and the second, more diffusive certainly, as the nature of his subject obliged him to be, directs his introductory rules to servants in general, and then to each in his or her individual capacity; yet both pursue the same end, reprobation of vice and folly, by the same means, *ridicule* reflected through the medium of instruction: both hold the mirror up to nature, and shew to parents, guardians, masters, &c. all the different shades of relative and domestic deformities. Whether Swift, whose reading had, we think, been pretty desultory, had ever seen the work of Dekker, of which we have quoted part of a chapter, it is now impossible to say; but certainly if he had not, the coincidence upon which we have observed is extremely singular. If he had, his originality with respect to his "*Directions to Servants*" we must, without attempting to detract from its merit, observe, is less than has been generally estimated.

poinard bestowed in their places), and your French lackey carrying your cloake, and running before you, or rather in a coach, for that will both hide you from the basiliske eyes of your creditors, and outrun a whole kennel of bitter-mouthed serjeants.

" Being arrived in the roome, salute not any but those of your acquaintance; walke up and downe by the rest scornfully and carelessly as a gentleman usher: select some friend (having first throwne off your cloake) to walke up and downe the roome with you, let him be suited, if you can, by farre worse than yourself, he will be a foyle to you, and this will be a means to publish your clothes better than Powles, a tennis court, or playhouse: discourse as lowd as you can, no matter to what purpose, if you but make a noyse and laugh in fashion, and have a good sower face to promise quarrelling, you shall be much observed. If you be a *souldier*, talke how often you have been in action, as the *Portingall* voyage, *Cales* voyage, the *Iland* voyage, besides some eight or nine imploiments in Ireland and the Low Countries: then you may discourse how honorably your *Grave* received you;* observe that you cal your *Grave Maurice* your *Grave*; how often you have drunk with count such a one and such a count, on your knees to your Grave's health; and let it be your vertue to give place neither to S. Rvsocs, nor to any Dutchman whatsoever in the seventeene provinces, for that souldier's complement of drinking. And if you perceive that the untraveled company about you take this down well, ply them with more of this staffe, as how you have interpreted betweene the French king and a great lord of Barbary when they have been drinking healthes together, and that will be an excellent occasion to publish your languages, if you have them; if not, get some fragments of French, or small parcels of Italian, to fling about the table; but beware how you speak any Latine there; your ordinary most commonly hath no more to do with Latine than a desperate town of garrison hath."

This may serve as a sample of the work. The author then instructs the young gallant how he should behave if he should happen to be a courtier or a poet; which latter was a character much in request, and consequently frequently affected by the young gentlemen of those times: he then proceeds to general instructions: first, during the dinner; and then

" After dinner," he says, " every man as his business leades him, some to dice, some to drabs, some to playes, some to take up freends at the court, some to take up money in the citty, some to lend testers in *Powles*, others to borrow crowns upon the Exchange: and thus as the people is sayd to bee a beast of many heads (yet all those heads like hydraes), ever growing, as various in their horns as wondrous in their budding and branching, so in an ordinary you shall find the variety of a whole kingdome in a few apes of the kingdome."

The *twelve-penny* ordinaries, we think, from what this author states respecting the company that frequented them, were the highest priced in the city.

" There is," says he, " another ordinary, to which your London usurer, your stale batchiler, and your thrifty attorney, do resort; the price *threepence*; the roomes as full of company as a jaile, and indeed divided into several wardes, like the beds of an hospitall. The complement betweene them is not much, their words few, for the belly hath no eares, every mans ele heere is open" (upon) " the other mans trencher, to note whether his fellow lurch him or no: if they chaunce to discourse, it is of nothing but of statutes, bonds, recognizances, fines, recoveries, audits, rents, subsidies, sureties, inclosures, liveries, inditements, outlaries, feoffments, judgements, commissions, bankerouts, amercements, and such horrible matter, that when a lifetenant dines with a punck in the next roome, hee thinks verily the men are conjuring."

After describing in a very lively manner the transactions of a young gallant at those meetings, the author concludes thus:

" By this time the parings of fruit and cheese are in the voyder, cards and dice lie stinking in the fire, the guests are all up, the guilty rapiers ready to

* Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange. He took *Breve* upon the *Meuse* 1602, and many other places in the course of the war. As he was a very popular character in London, many of the fiery sports of the times volunteered into his service, and many more pretended that they had served under him in the Low Countries.

*be hanged*, the French lacquey and Irish foothoy, shrugging at their doores with their masters hobby horses to *ride* to the new play;* so that as to the randevous thither they are gallopt in post: let us take a pair of oars and row lustily after." †

Of this description of persons was the saunterers in Paul's, which, as we have observed, was surrounded with ordinaries and houses of still less reputation, such as were often the subjects of the animadversion of the poets, and sometimes of the reprobation of the magistrates, which was probably more attended to.

Contemplating this subject with concern, as it shews a considerable want of attention to religion and morality, which have been stated to be the two columns upon which in those times, as in every other, the whole fabric of society rested, we must observe, that they seemed, in their decay, metaphorically to exhibit a type of the real decay of the cathedral, which at the period of the accession of James I. exhibited, both within and without, evident traces of ruin and dilapidation. Without attempting technically to describe its state, or more accurately to investigate the moral or mechanical causes from which the impending destruction was threatened,* it may be

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* This shews the correctness of the anecdote inserted by Dr. Johnson in his edition of Shakspeare, vol. i. p. clxxii. communicated by Mr. Rowe to Mr. Pope, respecting those who were too proud, too tender, or too idle to walk, riding on horseback to the play; and adds credibility to the suggestion, that a holder of horses was the first of our immortal bard's metropolitan occupations; though we are a little sceptical with regard to the appellation of *Shakspeare Boys* being retained by his successors for any length of time after he found "higher employment."

† The instructions to *Sogliardo*, of whom it is humorously said, if he might be a justice of peace for his wealth, he might be a *constable* for his wit, are much higher finished, e. g. "First (to be an accomplished gentleman, that is a gentleman of the time), you must give o'er housekeeping in the country, and live altogether in the city amongst gallants, where, at your first appearance, 'twere good you turned four or five hundred acres of your best land into two or three trunks of apparel (you may do it without going to a *conjurer*); and be sure you mix yourself still with such as flourish in the spring of the fashion; study their carriage and behaviour in all, learn to play at *primero* and *passage*, and (ever when you lose) ha' two or three peculiar oaths to swear by, that no man else swears; but above all, protest in your play, and affirm *upon your credit, as you are a true gentleman* (at every cast): you may do it with a safe conscience, I warrant you.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"You must endeavour to feed cleanly at your ordinary; sit melancholy, and pick your teeth, when you cannot speak; and when you come to plays, be humorous, look with a good starch't face, and ruffle your brow like a new boot; laugh at nothing but your own jests, or else as noblemen laugh. That's a special grace you must observe." *Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour*, Act i. Scene 2.

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* Connected with the subject of a general view of St. Paul's and its vicinity, there is another, that is equally curious, inasmuch as it includes some notices of publications in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which mark the progress of the literature of those times, and shew that from a very early period, we mean typographical period, booksellers have settled and accumulated around the metropolitan church. The reason for this is obvious, as it was the most public place in the city, and consequently the centre of notoriety. We shall therefore briefly notice a few of the publications that have issued from Paul's, at the same time observing, that we could have added largely to the catalogue, had we deemed such an addition necessary.

IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

"THE LATE EXPEDICION IN SCOTLANDE. Made by the Kinges Army under the Conduit of the Ryght Honourable the Erle of Hertforde in the Yeare of oure Lorde God 1544. Londini, *cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum*. Imprynted at London in Powls Church-yarde, by Reynolde Wolfe, at the Sygne of the Brazen Serpent, Anno 1544."

BISHOP'S BIBLE.

"THE HOLIE BIBLE. Imprinted at London, in Poules Church-yarde, by Richard Jugge, Printer to the Queenes Majestie, 1568," *fol.*

This is the first edition; the second was printed 1572, by the same person.

"A NEW ENTERLUDE no lesse wittie than pleasant, entituled, NEW CUSTOME devised of late, and for diverse Causes nowe set forthe. Never before this tyme imprinted. 1573." This is in black letter. At the end we find, "Imprinted at London, in Fleete-streete, for Abraham Veale, dwelling in Paules Churche Yarde, at the Signe of the Lambe."

GEORGE GASCOIGNE, ESQ.

This author, whose works were popular in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth,

sufficient to observe, that they were at last considered so important as to attract the attention of the monarch; though, notwithstanding the numerous applica-

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seems to have been the FARQUHAR of those times: he was born at Walthamstow, in Essex, and, being of a volatile disposition, *flew* from one university to the other; he then rested a little at Gray's-inn, where he enlisted under the banners of the law; but deserted from them to those of the army, wherein his courage became so conspicuous, as to entitle him very justly to the motto which he assumed, of

*Tam Marti quam Mercurio.*

The plays of Gascoigne, viz. Jocasta, the Supposes, and the Glass of Government, incorporated with his other works, were published in 4to. in 1575, with this title,

"THE POSIES OF GEORGE GASCOIGNE, Esq. corrected and augmented by the Author. 1575.

*Tam Marti quam Mercurio.*

Printed at London for Richard Smith, and are to be solde at the North West Doore of Paul's Church.

"THE PARADYSE OF DAYNTY DEVISES. Conteyning sundry *pithy* Precepts, learned Counsels, and excellent Inventions, right pleasant and profitable for all Estates. Imprinted at London, by Henry Dale, dwellyng in Paul's Church-yard, at the South West Doore of St. Paules Churche, and are there to be solde. 1577.

"ANDRIA. The first Comoedie of Terence, in English, by Maurice Kyffin." Black letter. "Printed at London, by T. E. for Thomas Woodcock, at the Signe of the Blacke Beare, in Paules Church-yard. 1588."

"RURAL SPORTS. Imprinted at London, in Paules Church Yarde, at the Sygne of the Lambe, by Abraham Veale." Black letter.

"THE COUNTESSE OF PEMBROKES IVY CHURCH: containing the affectionate Life and unfortunate Death of Phillis and Amyntas; that in a Pastoral, this in a Funerall; both in English Hexameters, by Abraham Fraunce. London: Printed for Thomas Orwyn, for William Ponsonby, dwelling in Paules Church Yard, at the Signe of the Bishop's Head. 1591."

"MIDAS. Plaied before the Queenes Majestie upon Twelfe Day at Night, by the Children of Paules. London: Printed by Thomas Scarlet for J. B. and are to be sold in Paules Church Yard, at the Signe of the Bible. 1592."

"THE BATTELL OF ALCAZAR, fought in Barbaria, between Sebastian, King of Portugal, and Abdelmelec, King of Morocco, with the Death of Captain Stukely. As it was sundrie Times plaid by the Lord High Admirall his Servants. Imprinted at London, by Edward Allde, for Richard Bankworth, and are to be sold at his Shoppe in Pouls Church Yard, at the Signe of the Sunne. 1594."

"THE TRAGEDIE OF DIDO, QUEENE OF CARTHAGE. Played by the Children of her Majesties Chappell. Written by Christopher Marlowe and Thomas Nash, Gent. At London, printed by the Widow Orwin for Thomas Woodcocke, and are to be soldo at his Shop in Paules Church Yeard, at the Signe of the Black Beare. 1594."

"THE WOUNDS OF CIVIL WAR, written by Thomas Lodge, Gent. London: By John Danter, and are to be solde at the Signe of the Sunne, in Pauls Church Yard. 1594."

"THE GENTLEMANS ACADEMIE; OR, THE BOOKE OF S ALBANS.* London: Printed for Humfrey Lownes, and are to be sold at his Shop in Paules Church Yarde. 1595."

IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

"THE PLEASANT COMEDIE OF OLD FORTUNATUS. As it was plaied before the Queenes Majestie this Christmas by the Right Honourable the Earle of Nottingham, Lord High Admirall of England, his Servants. London: By G. G. for William Apsley, dwelling in Paules Church Yard, at the Signe of the Tyger's Head. 1600."

"LOVES METAMORPHOSIS, by John Lyllie. Printed for Wm Wood, dwelling at the West End of Paules, at the Signe of Time. 1601."

"SATIRO-MASTIX; or, The untrussing of the humorous Poet. As it has been presented publikely by the Right Honorable the Lord Chamberlaine his Servants, and privately by the Children of Paules. By Thomas Dekker. *Non recito cuiquam nisi amicis, idque coactus.* London: Printed for Edward White, and are to bee solde at his Shop neere the little North Doore of Paules Church, at the Signe of the Gun. 1602."

"THE HONEST WHORE, with the Humours of the Patient Man and Longing Wife. Tho. Dekker. London: Printed by V. S. for John Hodgets, and are to be sold at his Shop in Paules Church yard. 1604."

"THE GALLANT CAVALIERO, DICKE BOWYER, newly acted. London: Printed for Simon Stafford, for Nathaniel Butter, and are to be solde at his Shope in Paules

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* To this book, we take it, Ben Jonson alludes, when he makes Master Stephen say, "Uncle, afore I go in, can you tell me, an he have e'er a book of the sciences of hawking and hunting? I would fain borrow it." —*Every Man in his Humour, Act* i. *Scene* 1.

tions that were made to him, it was not until many years of his reign had elapsed that his contemplative faculties were roused to activity, and he began to take steps toward the necessary reparations, that would certainly have been efficacious, had they not been counteracted by some of his favourites, who were much more delighted to see the genius of Jones lavished upon the transitory decorations of masques and dramatic scenery, than the more permanent repair and ornaments of churches.

The visit of James to the cathedral of St. Paul, whither he went on horseback, attended by a brilliant train of the ministers, nobility, officers of state, courtiers, &c. was on Sunday, the 26th of March, 1620. They were met, according to ancient custom, at the posts and chains called the bars near the Temple Gate, Fleet street, by the Lord Mayor, Sir William Cockain, the recorder, and aldermen, &c. On entering the west door, the king kneeled, and pronounced a prayer for the success of the undertaking. Thence he proceeded under a canopy borne by the dean and three canons residentiary, accompanied by the clergy and others singing. In this state they advanced to the choir, which was adorned with some

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Church Yard, neere St. Austen's Gate. 1605."

"WESTWARD HOE. As it hath beene divers Times acted by the Children of Paules. Written by Tho. Dekker and John Webster.' Printed for the same bookseller, 1607.

"THE TRAGEDIE OF CLAUDIUS TIBERIUS NERO, Rome's greatest Tyrant. Truly represented out of the purest Records of these lines:

*Et studio et labore.*

London: Printed for Francis Burton, dwelling in Paules Church Yard, at the Signe of the Flower-de-luce and Crowne. 1607."

"WORKE FOR ARMOROURS, or the Peace is broken. Open Warres likely to happen this Yeare 1609. God helpe the Poore; the Rich can shift.

*Savit toto Mars impius orbe.*

Written by Thomas Dekker. Printed for Nathaniel Butler, dwelling in Paules Church Yard, at the Signe of the Pide-Bull, neere St. Austin's Gate. 1609."

"THE ATHEIST'S TRAGEDY; or, The Honest Man's Revenge. As in divers Places it hath often been acted. Written by Cyril Tournear. At London, Printed for John Stepneth and Richard Redmer, and are to be sold at their Shops, at the West End of Paules. 1611."

"THE SHEPHEARD'S CALENDER, by E. Spencer. At London, Printed by I. L. for Matthew Lownes, and are to be sold at the Signe of the Bishop's Head, in Paules Church Yard. 1611."

"A WOMAN IS A WEATHERCOCKE, a new Comedy, as it was acted before the King at Whitehall. And divers Times publickly at the White Friers, by the Children of her Majesties Revels. Written by Nat. Field.

*Si natura negat, facit* INDIGNATIO *versum.*

Printed at London, for John Budge, and are to be sold at the great South Doore of Paules, and at Britains Bursse. 1612."

"WHEN YOU SEE ME YOU KNOW ME; or, The famous Chronicle Historie of King Henry the Eight, with the Birth and vertuous Life of Edward Prince of Wales. As it was played by the high and mightie Prince of Wales his Servants. By Samuel Rowley, Servant to the Prince. At London, Printed for Nathaniel Butler, and are to be sold at his Shop in Paules Church Yard, near St. Austin's Gate."

"THE DESCRIPTION OF A MASKE, presented in the Banqueting Roome at Whitehall, on St. Stephens Night last, at the Marriage of the Right Honourable the Earl of Somerset and the Right Noble the Lady Francis Howard. Written by Thomas Campion. London: Printed for Lawrence Lisle, dwelling in Paules Church Yarde, at the Signe of the Tyger's Head. 1614."

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It would be useless to quote examples of the booksellers living in Paul's Church-yard beyond this period; because as the trade increased, and literature became more diffused, it appears that this was no longer considered as its emporium, and their shops, receding in some degree from the cathedral, became dispersed to all parts of the town. Nay, in a short time after, Paul's itself was abandoned by the higher order of its loungers, and consequently the booksellers followed the example of the fashionable world. Whether the MASTER SPIRITS of the times thought that *the church was in danger*, and were therefore fearful of being buried *sans cérémonie* in the crash of its impending roof and decaying columns, we have not been able to ascertain. In their philosophical researches they discovered some new kind of magnetic power, which pointed *westward*, and followed *its attractions*. It could now no longer be said,

"Gallants in search of game, cried Eastward Hoe!
And started Puss within the sound of Bow."

Whether they started Puss elsewhere, it is not worth while to inquire.

of the Arras * (tapestry hangings) belonging to his majesty, which were brought from Whitehall for that purpose, and which affords us a pretty evident proof that the state of St. Paul's, particularly in that important part the choir, was such as, in order to prevent disgust, to require concealment.

After an anthem had been sung, his majesty proceeded to St. Paul's Cross, where a sermon was preached by Dr. King, bishop of London, from a well-chosen text, the 13th and 14th verses of *Domini exaudi*, Psalm cii. "Thou shalt arise and have mercy upon Sion; for it is time that thou have mercy upon her; yea, the time is come. And why? Thy servants think upon her stones, and it pitieth them to see her in the dust." †

The consequence of this visit was, the issuing of a royal commission for the prosecution of the necessary repairs. The commissioners, it is said, after mature consideration, did, what we conceive it required very little consideration to determine upon; they recommended a general subscription, in the progress of which large sums of money were received, and large quantities of stone provided: but we are sorry to add, that much of the former was wasted, and of the latter misapplied.*

The deplorable state of St. Paul's, and perhaps the misapplication of the funds which had been destined to repair it, soon after his accession, struck the mind of the benevolent Charles: a new subscription was encouraged, the total amount of which was 101,330l. 4s. 8d. The celebrated Inigo Jones was appointed surveyor: he began his work by removing those nuisances and obstructions that we have already noticed, and paling in the church-yard, in consequence of which the sermons were preached within the choir instead of at the Cross. Whether the preachers allowed themselves such a latitude in

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* Arras, which, from the beauty of its manufacture, gave its name to all tapestry, is a town in Artois. It was famous for the making of hangings so long ago as 1396; at which period we find, that among other costly, splendid, and curious articles, a suite of hangings, the *tapestry of Arras*, was, with 200,000 ducats, presented to Bajazet, as a ransom for some of the princes of France and Burgundy, whose impetuous valour had caused them to be taken prisoners in the battle of Nicopolis. This tapestry represented in a series the battles of Alexander the Great, and is mentioned by historians as extremely beautiful. In England, the Arras hangings (which, it should be observed, were moveables, and only used, even in the greatest houses, on days of state and solemnity, were considered as the most costly domestic appendages. They are frequently mentioned in ancient wills, and descended as *heir looms* attached to the freehold. In Shakspeare, Hamlet kills Polonius behind the arras; Mrs. Quickly is persuaded to part with her hangings to relieve Falstaff. In Beaumont and Fletcher's Rule a Wife, &c. the arras is put up and taken down. In short, besides its use and beautiful effect as furniture, it was a powerful dramatic engine, and also a stuff that, by hanging from the balconies on festival days, added to the splendor of many metropolitan solemnities.

† This was, we think, the last sermon preached at Paul's Cross, which had for its object a *particular*, though pious, purpose. The pulpit of Paul's had not always been so well employed. Among the preachers there, *Dr. Shaw* and *Friar Pinke* have been already noticed. A preacher in 1501 announced from it the contract of marriage betwixt *Margaret*, daughter of *Henry* VII. and *James* IV. of Scotland. *Henry* VIII. compelled the bishop of London to send up to *Paules Cross, from Sonday to Sonday*, preachers to pull down the authority of the pope, and to explain to the people that he was in fact no more than simply the bishop of Rome; which was the first signal of the Reformation, and consequently must have been a disagreeable task to those that were obliged to unfurl it. Among the noted sermons at Paul's Cross, was one preached April 29, 1579, by *Dr. Sparks*. This pulpit denunciation he called his *rehearsal*, in which he gave at once to the devil all theatres, plays, and play-hunters, particularly those with which that neighbourhood abounded. Dr. Bond also, at Paul's Cross, in 1595, took up the same subject. Several other *puritanical* ministers, not only at the Cross but in other places in its vicinity, volunteered themselves, and sounded the *first*, *second*, and *third blasts of retreat from plays and theatres*: and it is curious enough, that none of those numerous publications reprobating such places and persons were printed for, or sold by, the booksellers of Paul's Church-yard.

* The Duke of Buckingham, who at that time understood the art of borrowing better than any one, though even in this he was in the next reign excelled by his son, *borrowed* part of the stone for the erection of the water-gate at York House. Laud's elevation to the see of London proved a fortunate event for the fabric. The subscriptions that were again set afloat were carefully collected and properly applied.

their discourses as their predecessors, whose rhetoric, free as the atmosphere which they inhaled, wandered from every subject, from the highest to the lowest, from the most sublime to the most sordid, we have not had an opportunity to ascertain: but we should rather think that it did not, because they were less followed. The people at this period, when their ideas were floating betwixt the extremes of *piety* and *zeal*, that is to say, betwixt sense and insanity, were, alas! too much inclined to the latter; their disordered intellects, therefore, wanted much more potent doses than were administered to them by the regular clergy; they expected political subjects, popular opinions, strong invectives, loud denunciations, domestic anecdotes, libels, and even TREASON, to be mingled in pulpit compositions, or, speaking more correctly, pulpit oratory: they consequently receded from Paul's, and crowded to the BLACK FRIARS, where, judging from the harangues fulminated (of which, had we not better employment, we could quote abundant specimens), they must have been feasted even to satiety.

However, to return to our immediate subject. Under the auspices of the eminent architect we have mentioned, the repairs of St. Paul's went on with sufficient rapidity, considering the magnitude of the work, and certainly with more than concomitant elegance. When we consider that in the space of nine years, the whole, both of the interior and exterior, repairs of St. Paul's were completed, the term rapidity may well be applied to those operations. But there is as much to be admired in the frugality as in the assiduity with which they were conducted; the whole expense of the works that had been done amounting to no more than 35,551l. 2s. 4d. leaving a balance amounting to 65,779l. 2s. 4d. in the hands of the commissioners. The magnificent portico of the Corinthian order * was erected at the sole expense of Charles I. and by him ornamented with the statues of his royal father and himself.

We are now, and we will freely confess that we have a little lingered with our pens, and have at last come to it with great reluctance, arrived at a period when, among the still greater enormities of the times, we shall have to lament both the violation and dilapidation of St. Paul's; a period

"When insolence and barbarism triumph'd,
Low were laid
The reverend crosier and the holy mitre,
And devastation reign'd thro' all the land."

When it had appeared by the report of the commissioners that they had a sum of money in reserve fully adequate to the occasion, and it was determined to rebuild the steeple and the spire in a style of extraordinary magnificence, an event happened that counteracted every elegant design, and repressed every liberal propensity: this was the burst of that horrid and unnatural rebellion which puritanical zeal had so long been engendering to disgrace the nation, and eternally to blot the meridian of the seventeenth century.

The cathedral of St. Paul, as it was the most eminent, so it was the first edifice that suffered in this convulsion, and its revenues the first sacrilegious plunder that was seized. The pulpit cross was then pulled down, the stones were torn from the pavement, and the monumental brasses from the stones; saw-pits were dug in the consecrated

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* It has struck many with wonder, how Jones, who, animated with the very soul of architectural genius, was, at the same time, classical and correct, could admit such a solecism in building as that which the combination of the Grecian and the Gothic taste produced. This was exactly the fault of Shakspeare, who has mingled the loves of THESEUS and HYPPOLYTA with the Rosycrucian mythology of the middle ages; or the confusion which Sidney has created in his Arcadia, by blending the manners of the pastoral and feudal times. But although Jones might have pleaded poetical prescription, that can scarcely, for reasons too obvious to require explanation, be admitted as an excuse for architectural incongruity. In fact, Jones, as our friend Stuart (who, by-the-bye, did the very same) used to say, viewed every object through Athenian spectacles. The man that could discern something Grecian in the original building of SOMERSET HOUSE, and convert STONE HENGE into the Temple of Apollo, was by far too much elevated

"Above the smoke and fogs of this vile spot,"

to be talked to upon professional subjects. His cloud-capt towers and gorgeous palaces, whether he viewed them in the zenith or raised them from the earth, were all, in their forms, of the attic school.

earth; the scaffolding was assigned by parliament for the payment of arrears due to the army; the south cross was suffered quietly to sink into ruins, while the west was *perverted* into a stable, and the stately new portico into shops for milliners and lodging-rooms for ****** over them: yet strange as it may seem, while these enormities prevailed in the west, the east end of the fabric was used as a tabernacle; and the people were praying to be forgiven in the one part of the church, for sins which they, perhaps, immediately after repeated in another.

## THE QUARRY, SHREWSBURY,

*With some* OBSERVATIONS *on* WHITSON PLAYS *or* MYSTERIES.

IN this age of dramatic disquisition, although such numerous volumes have been written upon theatrical subjects, and the works of so many different authors of little intrinsic excellence have, from their *scarcity*, derived a value which their *merit* would never have conferred upon them, there seems, notwithstanding, to have been, comparatively speaking, very little pains taken, either to explore the rise, or to trace the effusions, of a species of the drama, unquestionably rude in its efforts, but from which, it is certain, its more finished productions emanated.

This species, from the first coarse recitations of the *lay* druids, if they may be so termed, the bards, the scalds, and the minstrels, branched into those kind of performances which were formerly called WHITSON PLAYS, MYSTERIES, and MORALITIES. These dramatic pieces, which we have before mentioned in this Magazine, and of which we have traced vestiges in several parts of England and North Wales, were more generally exhibited on the first of May, or about Whitsunday, although they were occasionally performed at other periods; such as at the celebration of WAKES and REVELS. These commenced on the vigil of the anniversary of the saint to whom the parish church near which they were performed was dedicated. They may, therefore, be numbered among the holiday sports and amusements of our ancestors that were, after the Reformation, so much reprobated by the PURITANS.

Mr. Warton * observes, that those dramas were generally confined to religious subjects; though he might have added, that the ludicrous was as generally so mingled in their composition, that they seemed, over the gravity of their scriptural or legendary features, occasionally to display the ridiculous mask of a MODERN PUPPET-SHOW.

With respect to the performance of JULIAN THE APOSTATE, and also of another piece of the same nature, whose title has not come down to us, we find, that they were exhibited in the QUARRY, Shrewsbury; and it is further said, that although humour of the coarsest species was very inartificially blended with the greatest solemnity, the Salopian audiences were equally *improved* and *delighted*. Of the more solemn of these pieces, many were the composition of a man of the name of ASTON,† in those

* History of English Poetry, vol. i. p. 237.

† This Aston (whom we, from the nature of his productions, contemplate as one of our early dramatic writers) makes a considerable figure in the histrionic annals of Shrewsbury, as may be gathered from the following notice:—"This yeare 1568 at Whytsuntyde was a notable stage playe, played at Shrosbury, which lasted all the holly dayes unto which com greate numbers of people, of noblemen and others, the which was praysed greately, and the chyffe actor thereof was one Master Aston, beinge the head scoole master of the free scoole there, a godly and lernyd man who tooke marvelous great paynes therein."

*Added to Dr. Taylor's MS. Account of the Reception and Entertainment of Sir Henry Sidney at the Free School, Shrewsbury*, 1582. ‡

‡ Thomas Aston resigned the mastership 1568; therefore, at Sir Henry Sidney's first and second visits, 1582, to the latter of which his lady came in "a *wagon*," we do not find that there were any theatrical performances, but many orations, and indeed *lamentations*, of the masters and scholars; for when he departed, they followed his barge down the Severn, "macking their lamentable orations sorrowing hys departure; the which was done so pityfully and of sutch excellency, that truly it made many, bothe in the bardge upon the water as also the people uppon lande, to weepe, and my Lord ‖ hymselfe to change countenance."

‖ He was twenty-six years lord president for Wales.—*Dr. Taylor's MSS.*

times very famous in that part of England.

The celebrity which the *mystical* and *moral* exhibitions of Shrewsbury had obtained, was so great, that it is said to have excited in the mind of Queen Elizabeth a desire to be present at them; and accordingly she came so far as Coventry * on a journey to Salop, in the year 1565; but her majesty, not having proper information, mistook the time, and therefore returned to London without having completed the object of her pursuit.

Two years after, viz. in 1567, the Quarry displayed further dramatic attractions, for within its ample verge was exhibited a *theatrical representation* of the passion of Christ; which we also find was a composition of the celebrated Mr. Aston, and performed by himself and his company. *

Having thus briefly alluded to some of the scenes that have taken place in former periods, it is now time a little more accurately to describe the spot on which they were celebrated.—The Quarry, which is situated on the south-west side of the elegant town of Shrewsbury, it is most probable obtained its present appellation from a small quarry of red stone † which was formerly worked in the dingle.

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But besides these, which may be deemed the *regular* dramas of the town, tradition says, that the *Quarry* was frequently exhilarated by some of those numerous itinerant companies † which rose upon the repression of the minstrels: the leaders of which were probably the prolocutors and principal actors of those pieces of which the ingenious Master Aston and others formed the *skeletons* or *outlines*. These were generally, as has been observed, extracted from some scriptural history, moral romance, or legendary tale, which, as far as regarded the plan, or, as we now term it, the plot, and the grand colloquial features, it required considerable ingenuity to dramatize; the subordinate parts were generally left to be filled up by the genius, the memory, or the humour of the actors, who were occasionally prompted by the managers, who sat behind a partition composed of green branches, or a blanket, called in that country *a webb*, as the scene, changing from a grove to a chamber, might require. This is exactly the progress of those compositions called stage plays already mentioned, and of puppet-shows, which we take to be the descendants of the ancient mysteries and moralities. This kind of composition, where much of the dialogue, particularly the comic parts, and all the humour, were supplied by the performers, may be traced to the burlettas of the Italian stage and the interludes of the French; of which a notable instance is recorded in the Comical Romance of Scarron.

* Query, Was this the period at which the queen received from the corporation this short but pithy address?

" We men of Coventree
Are very glad to see
Your royal majestee
Good Lord how fair yow be!"

Both this and the queen's answer have been often recorded.

† Of the existence of companies of this description we find another notice in the records of Shrewsbury, viz.

" 1590, July 24th, a scaffold was set up in the Corn-market, on which an Hungarian, and others of the *queen's players*, performed several extraordinary feats of tumbling, rope-dancing, &c. such as had never been seen in the town of Shrewsbury."

* The antiquity of these kinds of representations we could, were it necessary, trace in a hundred instances, and their extension, in notices of them, nearly as numerous. Bradwardin, archbishop of Canterbury, thought proper to repress the avidity of the people by writing against the stage in 1345; ‡ and Wickliff laid the foundation for the *puritanical* opposition to plays in 1380. § Northbrook, an eminent divine, in his treatise of *Vain Plays and Entertainments*, ‖ particularly attacks that species of the drama to which we have alluded, though he pretty generally alludes to every other. He says, " Plays and players are *not tollerable*, nor to be endured." Shakspeare, who had most probably seen the book, has wickedly made Dogberry thus pervert these words: " For the watch to babble and talk in the streets is *most tolerable*, and not to be endured."

† This stone, which is common in that country, is of the colour of that species of bricks termed *Windsor*. The buildings erected with it, which are spread over Shropshire, Worcestershire, and the adjacent counties, are, in their appearance, singular; for as the stone is cut in pieces of two or three feet in length, they look as if they were formed of bricks of that large size, and, till after examination and reflection, appear artificial; though we know, to ignify bricks of such sizes, if not absolutely impossible, would be extremely difficult. The most picturesque building formed of this stone is the Red Stone ferry-house on the Severn, a few miles below *Bewdley*; an object which we have already noticed in this Magazine.

‡ De Causa Dei, l. i. c. 1. corall. 20.

§ Dialog. l. iii. c. 1.

‖ Published by authority, 1579.

This beautiful place is, in several ancient records, described as lying behind the wall; which identifies it with tolerable accuracy, as it is situated betwixt the town and the river Severn. The particular spot which formed the rural theatre wherein the dramatic pieces that we have mentioned and many others were performed, was at the top of the rope-walk in the Quarry. The ground, which exhibits a gentle acclivity, it appears, was cut into the form of an amphitheatre, the seats of which were as late as the year 1759 still visible. The stage, of which some vestiges were visible much later, was situated exactly as the *proscenium* of the Romans, from whom the form of those places was probably borrowed.*

The QUARRY, we have already observed, is most delightfully situated by the side of the river Severn; it is opposite to KINGSLAND. The lower walk, which skirts the river, is 540 yards in length, well shaded with lime trees, planted by Henry Jenks, Esq. in the year of his mayoralty 1719, and which having consequently attained a considerable size, renders it extremely pleasant. In the middle of this walk is a double alcove, with seats fronting both the river and the town, which was erected in the year 1734. Three walks lead from Shrewsbury down to the lower walk, and two others cross the tops of them: one, which was made by the direction, and in the mayoralty, of Mr. John Cotton, anno 1735, extends from St. John's Hill to the Tower; † the other, from the reservoir to the top of the hill near the dry dingle, anno 1759, in the mayoralty of Mr. John Bennet.

"While Milton in poetic dream
Of fair SABRINA's silver stream
Records, the nymph had left her shell,
And deign'd on past'ral plains to dwell,
Our hearts beat love's alarms;
We sought the Quarry's ample shades,
Intent to woo the river Nauds;
But soon we felt more ardent flames,
For fair Salopia's lovely dames
Glow'd with superior charms;
The mortal nymphs shone far above
What "poets fancy when they love."

*Alcove Poetry.* 1784.

* The reflection of Ovid (*de Arte Amandi*) upon the luxury of his age, compared with the simplicity of the ancient Romans, with respect to their theatres, is so applicable to the ancient and modern theatres of England, that we cannot omit quoting it.

*"Tunc neque marmoreo pendebant vela theatro,*
*Nec fuerunt liquido pulpita rubra croco.*
*Illic quos tulerant, nemorata Palatia, frondes*
*Simpliciter positæ, scena sine arte fuit.*
*In gradibus sedit populus de cespite factis,*
*Qualibet hirsutas fronde tegente comas."*

† This tower, one of the ancient guard stations of the town of Shrewsbury, stood at the top of St. John's Hill. About twenty years since it became, by purchase, the property of that active magistrate and truly benevolent man, WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.‡ to whose virtues and amiable qualities the author of this article is happy to have this opportunity to pay even this trifling tribute of respect. The old tower being in a ruinous state, Mr. Smith pulled it down, and on its site erected the elegant house which he at present inhabits.

‡ Mayor, 1771.

## ZINGANIOUS;

OR, AN

ANECDOTE *of* SELIM I. THIRD EMPEROR *of the* TURKS.

AS we have embellished the first number of the fifty-second volume of this Magazine with the portrait of the late Emperor of the Turks, who, it has been stated, has so unfortunately fallen in consequence of French machinations, acting upon contracted policy; it may not be wholly improper to relate an anecdote of one of his ancestors; which, indeed, the circumstance of contemplating what may be deemed a *graphic* curiosity, a *real likeness* of a Turkish emperor brought into our minds.

SELIM I. the third emperor of the Turks, who began his reign A.D. 1512, was esteemed a great hero, though he seems to have been deficient in a virtue which is absolutely necessary to endue that character with superior brilliancy, we mean COMPASSION; of this quality SELIM was totally divested, so that the progress of barbarity might be accurately traced by the progress of his arms. In the course of a long series of desultory warfare, which seems to have had neither object nor definable end, he overrun Persia, Syria, and a very considerable part of EGYPT.

In this country, where the *germ* of science was first planted; which, in after ages, flourished with such luxuriance, that its *branches* extended to every nation

around, the arms of SELIM, who had (for which of his virtues is uncertain) obtained the title of THE MAGNIFICENT, triumphed from the DELTA, formed by the mouth of the NILE, to its source in the mountains of Abyssinia.

It has been asked (for the ancient author from whom we recollect this scrap of history, has thrown his matter into a colloquial form),

"Were there any people, who, in that immense extent of territory, refused to pay obedience to the high behests of the sublime Sultan, or to lick the dust under the footstool of the Ottoman throne?"

"Yes! ZINGANIOUS and his dependants, insulated like the DELTA, seemed, in this instance, to stand alone, and to be fenced around with a rampart, raised, not only by the hopes and fears of the Egyptians, but by those of the Turks themselves, a rampart which rendered them invulnerable."

"Of what adamantine material could this rampart be composed?"

"The firmest that can fix and the strongest that can chain the human mind, SUPERSTITION. *Zinganious* and his followers were supposed to be the lineal descendants of the ancient *Magi*, of the country from which their residence had acquired the appellation of the ISLE OF MAGICIANS. The power which they were supposed to have derived from their ancestors, was venerated as all pervading, and it was supposed that the scientific lamp, from which their minds was *illuminated*, enabled them to become the true interpreters of the decrees of Providence, and the medium of communication betwixt the aërial, or the infernal spirits, and mortals."

To them, therefore, as the expositors of the sacred mysteries, as prophets who could develope the secrets enclosed in the ancient hieroglyphics, of which their OBELISKS were the permanent records; as sages who could unfold the book of fate, and dispel the mist with which the idea of futurity is invested; the Egyptians paid a respect and devotion almost equal to adoration.

Such was the effect which scientific attainments had upon the minds of a people, who were, though almost as multitudinous as their native sands, themselves, in some degree learned; but it is extremely curious, as it shews the extensive operation of that powerful engine, superstition, upon the human mind; that the janizaries of SELIM the MAGNIFICENT, who were at that time, and still continue the most ignorant and barbarous race on earth, were equally, nay, if possible, in a still greater degree, struck with the character of the EGYPTIAN MAGICIANS. They were by the Sultan, who paid little respect to sanctity, whether real or ideal, ordered to march to attack them; this order, for the first time that in his reign such a circumstance had occurred, they disobeyed, and refused to lift up their arms against them, from an apprehension that had been ingeniously engendered and industriously circulated amongst the Turks, that if they assailed the Magi, or committed the smallest depredation upon their property, an immediate transformation would ensue, and the immense army of the sublime Sultan would become droves of wild animals, flights of noxious birds, or nests of horrid reptiles; who would, in the first instance, prey upon each other, and in the second, find the crocodiles of the Nile let loose upon them, who would drag them to that river and devour them.

As animals have not the gift of speech, to produce specimens of men who had been so transformed for violating the sanctity of the magician's demesnes was easy, and it had, as has been observed, such an effect on the soldiers of SELIM, that they grounded their arms, and absolutely refused to operate against them.

Such was the mental rampart which environed ZINGANIOUS and his dependants; a rampart, which the combined power of the sultan, his vizier, bassas, and other officers could neither eradicate nor surmount. M.

## ANECDOTES *of the Rev.* CESAR DE MISSY.

THIS gentleman, who was unquestionably a man of very considerable learning, had it strongly tinctured with a certain originality of character, which diffused itself through his writings, and was sometimes apparent in his conversation and habits of life. He was one of the preachers at the French chapel in Hog-lane (now Crown-street) which acquired the appellation of *des Grecs*; and also one of the chaplains to his Majesty, George II. He officiated at the French chapel, St. James's palace.

His house was in Bolsover-street, Oxford-street; his library, which was equally curious and extensive, occupied the whole of the first floor, the doors of the interior rooms of which were taken off, so that the whole suite was at once displayed.

A lady who was, one day, viewing this splendid collection, to which he, indeed, devoted much of his time, and nearly the whole of his fortune; and who, therefore, probably imagined that the money might have been better employed, said to him,

"Lord, Mr. De Missy, what a number of books you have! Sure it is impossible that you should ever read them all?"

"Madam," said De Missy, "Solomon, who was the wisest of men, had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred concubines, who may be compared to books in elegant *bindings* and *loose* pamphlets, yet, surely it was impossible he should ever have *perused* them all."

He was, one day, sitting betwixt two young ladies in his library, looking over a port folio of prints; after examining many, at length they came to one which represented the continence of Scipio, upon which he observed, "The illustrious Roman, with respect to the Celtiberian captive, had but one sacrifice to make: but surely my continence is still greater, to enable me to sit unimpassioned betwixt two such beautiful young ladies."

[*See other anecdotes of this gentleman, vol.* xliii. *p.* 92.]

## THE REV. JOHN DYER,

AUTHOR *of* GRONGAR HILL, *the* FLEECE, *and other* POEMS.

OF this gentleman, Dr. Johnson (who does not seem very sedulously to have laboured in this part of his vocation) could collect no other anecdotes than such as his letters to Mr. Duncombe, published in Hughes's correspondence, and the notes added by the editor, afforded; yet, surely a little industry would have greatly increased his scanty stock of materials. John Dyer, the poet, was the second son of Robert Dyer, of Aberglasney, Carmarthenshire, a solicitor of great capacity, eminence, and consequently of great practice. He was born in 1700; he passed through Westminster school during the time that Dr. Friend presided, with considerable reputation; but, as his father intended to introduce him to his own profession, he does not seem to have completed what may be termed a regular academical education. How long he laboured at the desk does not appear, but it is probable only a short period; as the death of his father soon left him at liberty to pursue the bent of his own inclination.

Unsettled in his disposition, young Dyer, when no longer under parental restraint, found that the law was, as Ranger says, "but a dry study," or, as the late Mr. Bearcroft more emphatically observed, "a profession, of which no man ever made himself master, who was not, in some degree, stimulated by necessity to mental exertions." In these opinions Dyer (who, it is likely, had also a spice of that volatility in his ideas which is frequently the concomitant of genius, though antecedent to Hoadly or Bearcroft) seemed to concur.

Having, from his early years, amused himself with drawing, he resolved to become a painter. RICHARDSON,* who is now rendered much more eminent by his literary than his graphic talents, was at that time the Vandyke of the metropolis; with him, therefore, Dyer placed himself as a pupil; but having, it is probable, only attained the first rudiments of his art, he afterward travelled for improvement.

In fact, he became an itinerant painter, in which character he wandered over many parts of South Wales; a country into which we should suppose the arts had, at that time, made little progress. It seems that he woo'd the poetic as well as the graphic muse, for, in the year 1727 he published "GRONGAR HILL." He then, with the laudable

* It is curious, in the works of three painters, to mark the gradations of the art. RICHARDSON was cold in his colouring, stiff in his attitudes, and tasteless in his designs; HUDSON, who was his son-in-law and pupil, improved upon his master; his colouring had greater warmth, his attitudes greater freedom, and the general scope of his pictures more taste. Of REYNOLDS, who was pupil to Hudson, we need to say little; before he went to Italy he exceeded his master in a greater degree than Hudson had exceeded Richardson; when he returned, he established a school of portrait-painting; which, as has been said, "called the canvass into life," and which has given animation to the pictures, even of the present hour.

view of improving in both arts, travelled to Italy. Of the productions of his pencil, we have no specimens; but soon after his return from the continent, namely, in 1740, he published "THE RUINS OF ROME," a poem which did not add one single leaf to the laurel with which "GRONGAR HILL" had decked his brows.

It is said that his love of study, combined with his declining health, determined him to take refuge in the church; he, therefore, entered into holy orders; and, about the same time, married a lady, of Coleshill, named ENSOR, whose grandmother, says he, "was a Shakspeare, descended from a brother of every body's Shakspeare."

In the church, it appears that he was, for a considerable time, very slenderly provided. Mr. Harper, his first patron, gave him, in 1741, CALTHORP, in Leicestershire, on which he lived ten years. In April, 1751, the Lord Chancellor Hardwick, on the recommendation of a friend to virtue and the muses, induced him to change it for BELCHFORD, in Lincolnshire; probably, as this living was only seventy-five pounds a year, and his former eighty, to draw him into the line of his more immediate patronage.

Sir John Heathcote, who was one of Pope's "large acred men," gave him CONNINGSBY, a living of the value of one hundred and forty pounds a year; and in 1756, unsolicited, obtained for him, from the Chancellor, KIRKBY ON BANE, a living of one hundred and ten pounds per annum. For this it is probable he exchanged BELCHFORD; for, he says, "I was glad of this, on account of its nearness to me, though I think myself a loser by the exchange, through the expense of the seal, dispensations, journeys, &c. and the expense also of an old house, half of which I am going to pull down." Whether there was an absolute necessity for this dilapidation, is now uncertain; but it is certain, that if either the decay of the premises or the temper of the incumbent induced the repairs, he made in them a very considerable improvement; his study, a small room, which had a large window that opened into the church-yard, afforded but a melancholy prospect; he therefore stopped it up, and opened a less that gave him a full view of a beautiful landscape, enlivened by the church and castle of Tateshall, about a mile from his parsonage, and of the road leading to them.

He also restored the long neglected garden to its pristine beauty. Building seems at this period to have been his chief amusement; and a high wind, by blowing down a large barn, gave him another opportunity of *enjoying* it; yet at the expense he seemed to repine, for, says he, "These, some years ago, I should have called trifles, but *the evil days are come*, and the lightest thing, even the grasshopper, is a burden upon the shoulders of the old and sickly."

At this period Mr. Dyer had just published his greatest poetical work "The Fleece," an event which he did not long survive, for he died in 1758.

Mrs. Dyer, on her husband's decease, retired to her friends in Carnarvonshire. They had four children, three girls and a boy, who attained the age of maturity. Of these, Sarah died single; the son, a youth of a most amiable disposition, who inherited his father's classical taste, and his uncle's estate, of three or four hundred a-year, in Suffolk, devoted the principal part of his time to travelling. He died in London, as he was preparing to set out on a tour to Italy, April 1782, aged thirty-one. Of the surviving sisters, to whom the estate devolved, one of them married Alderman Heart, of Coventry; the other, Elizabeth, the Rev. John Gaunt, of Birmingham. Of the brothers of Mr. Dyer, one, who was also a clergyman, and yeoman of his majesty's almonry, married one of the daughters of Mrs. La Place; a lady who, in an age when preparatory boarding-schools for boys were not quite so numerous as at present, kept a very considerable one at Marybone. The Rev. Mr. Fountain married the other daughter of the same lady. Those gentlemen had both been preceptors to the young noblemen and gentlemen in the school.

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## ACCOUNT *of the late* EDWARD KING, *Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Lon. & Ed. Soc. Ant. Cassel. Sod. &c.*

*(Concluded from page 24.)*

WE have now given an account, though we must confess a short and very imperfect one, of the public labours of Mr. King in the cause of learning. That those labours, which were exerted with an unremitting ardour and perseverance for upwards of

half a century, have greatly assisted to augment our national stores of liberal and useful knowledge, must be allowed by all who have read and studied his numerous writings; and we feel no hesitation in asserting, that the name of Edward King will be ranked among the eminent literary worthies of our country, as long as learning, talents, and piety continue to be esteemed among mankind. In every investigation to which he directed his mind, on every subject on which he wrote, he appears to have been influenced by a love of truth. This was the polar star by which he endeavoured to direct his course, and from which he never knowingly deviated. Humility, candour, and sincerity, were strikingly visible in all his writings. "We find him," says a learned critic, "indulging his speculations and forming his conjectures on high and arduous subjects, with a modesty which seeks no fame, and a candour that avoids even the wish to dictate or impose a single opinion." But though he did not seek to dictate or impose his sentiments, he was a man, as we have already observed, who nevertheless thought for himself. He took nothing for granted. His opinions were not (as the excellent Bishop Horsley says of him) "rashly taken up;" but when taken up, they were not hastily abandoned.

As his mind was energetic, so was his style; and we sometimes meet with passages in his works, particularly in the *Munimenta Antiqua*, which, for their brilliancy, force, and dignity, amply shew that he possessed the higher powers of composition. He also possessed the faculty of rendering his subject, whatever it might be, acceptable, by the interesting manner in which he unfolded his thoughts. It is hardly possible to grow weary under his volumes; there is so much mind, so much spirit, so much earnestness, and so much plain and genuine simplicity.

There are few men who with more steadiness devoted themselves to studious inquiries and deep contemplation than Mr. King. Every day he spent the greatest part of it in his library; and for several years of the more early period of his life, he passed sixteen of the twenty-four hours in reading or writing.

The accomplishments of his mind were such as are but very rarely united, in the same degree, in one individual. In scriptural learning, and in the pursuits of antiquity, he was eminently skilled; and he was critically conversant with the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Italian. Of the history of different countries in all its chief departments, and particularly of the history of his own country, he had acquired a familiar and minute knowledge. He was also acquainted, beyond most men who have not made them the subjects of their exclusive attention, with natural and experimental philosophy, astronomy, *rational* mechanics, and particularly with natural history, in which study he took extraordinary delight. Nor ought we to pass over without mention his expertness and ingenuity in *operative* mechanics. An orrery is in the possession of his family, every part of which he constructed with his own hands, except the common work; and among other specimens of the neatness and accuracy of his workmanship which exist, is his engraving with a diamond, the figures of the celestial globe, on the glass of a sphere which was presented to him by his friend Dr. Long, on the condition that he would exercise his ingenuity in the above performance.* Mr. King had also, as may be seen in his *Hymns to the Supreme Being*, an elegant taste for poetry. Many of his fugitive efforts in this way are extant in manuscript; some of which are in the playful and pastoral kind.

The sedulity with which he applied himself to the acquisition of knowledge, and his habits of deep thinking, had not at all the effect of rendering him solitary and unsociable; on the contrary, he was of a very sociable disposition, and enjoyed, as much as any man could do, the company of his friends, who were very numerous, and many of whom were of the first rank and eminence in the country. His manners were marked by a primitive plainness and simplicity, and courteousness and attention to others, not often to be found in profoundly learned men. He exhibited a fine pattern of an English gentleman of the old school, in which he had been bred, and to the modes of which he unaffectedly adhered. In company he was ready to communicate; and was very fluent and apt in his colloquial discourse, which, for its energy, very much resembled the

* A representation of this sphere is given by Dr. Long, in his work on astronomy.

style of his writings. There was, too, an animation in his manner, and an expressiveness in his countenance, which, added to a clear and deep voice, and an uncommonly distinct articulation, gave a particular effect to whatever he said, and, we may also add, to whatever he *read*, for he was a singularly fine reader, particularly of the scriptures. He abounded in *anecdotal* information, and was very happy in the application of whatever his extraordinarily retentive memory (which treasured up all that he had heard or read) drew forth from the stores of his mind, as bearing on the particular topic of conversation; and he related a humorous story with much point. It is an amiable trait in his character, that he was particularly fond of children, and received much pleasure in instructing and informing their tender minds, whenever they happened to fall in his way. He at one time prepared a simple, but very ingenious apparatus for making experiments in optics, in a mode suited to the capacities of young persons; on which experiments he would sometimes give a lecture to a group of his juvenile friends, in a style which was particularly familiar and attractive.

Mr. King was of an eager and, as we have before observed, of an energetic nature. This eagerness and this energy would sometimes break out, when engaged in disputative discourse, in an impetuosity of manner which, by those who were not well acquainted with the dispositions of his heart, might not unnaturally be supposed to proceed from a morose and arbitrary temper. But it was no more than the impulse of the moment—it was that sort of sudden and unpremeditated warmth which daily experience shews to be compatible with the most kindly affectioned nature. It, however, sometimes gave offence; and when it did so, no one could regret it more than Mr. King.

In the course of his long and active literary career, Mr. King corresponded with the most learned men of the age in which he lived. With the amiable and elegant Melmoth (the author of Fitzosborne's Letters, and of the translations of Pliny's and Cicero's Letters, &c.) he kept up a regular epistolary intercourse, which ended only with the decease of the former.

Mr. King was for several years a very active member of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries; his communications to which learned bodies, as they appear in their printed proceedings, are very numerous.

In 1781, he became a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, on the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. and in 1783, he succeeded Dean Milles as the president. The society was then in an unpromising state; its pecuniary means being deficient, and a languor attending its weekly meetings which was found to obstruct those animated communications of science on the supplies of which not only the prosperity but the existence of such a learned body most obviously depends. The eyes of all were turned on Mr. King for the vacant office of president; and having accepted the responsible charge, he immediately applied himself, with the assistance of the council, to the consideration of the best means of restoring the enfeebled operations of the society. Several measures were in consequence adopted, which experience soon proved to be highly beneficial to the interests of the institution. But Mr. King's continuance in the dignified and important station was but of short continuance; for at the annual election next ensuing, he quitted the chair, in order to introduce Lord de Ferrars, now Earl of Leicester, as the future president; which he did in a speech which was afterwards printed, and will long be remembered for the enlarged and enlightened notions it displayed respecting those pursuits which it was the object of the society that he was addressing to cultivate and promote, as well as for the noble disinterestedness of principle by which he was actuated in retiring from the honourable post to which he had been appointed. It was his opinion, that in addition to the other requisites of qualification for a president of the Society of Antiquaries, he should possess that "high and ancient dignity capable of commanding every degree of respect, that not only the partiality of friends and fellow-countrymen may wish to bestow, but to which the most prejudiced foreigners may also be compelled to yield." It was the influence of this consideration that induced him to recommend Lord de Ferrars. During the presidency of Mr. King, an unusual number of learned and distinguished characters offered themselves for admission into the society. Some disagreements having unfortunately occurred in the following year between him and the noble president, his name

was, on the St. George's Day in 1786, omitted in the house list as a member of council. From this time Mr. King ceased to be an attending member of the Society of Antiquaries. He was succeeded as vice-president by Dr. Douglas, the late Bishop of Salisbury.

At the general election in 1784, Mr. King was strongly solicited to stand as a candidate to represent his native city of Norwich; but this he declined, and, as it is believed, on account of the interruption which an attention to parliamentary duties would have occasioned to his studies, and their necessary interference with his general habits of life. In politics, Mr. King was thoroughly loyal and constitutional; but as to the party disputes and contentions of the day, he preserved a tranquil and dignified independence. He attended the court, where he was always very graciously received by his sovereign.

The conduct of Mr. King, in the offices of private life, was such as might be expected in a man of eminent piety. Religion, in him, was not a form or a profession merely—it influenced the character of his mind—it formed it—it pervaded his actions as well as his thoughts—it was not a theory only, an intellectual scheme, but a living, animating principle of conduct; a motive of the heart as well as a conviction of the understanding. The sacred volume was his daily study and daily delight; and religious devotion his daily practice. Fervent as he was in his piety, it was totally unmixed with superstition or bigotry, enthusiasm or uncharitableness, puritanical stiffness or gloominess of disposition. He was of a catholic spirit, extending his Christian love to all descriptions of people who bore that name. Sensible of the infirmities of his own nature, he was disposed to make proper allowances for the infirmities of others; and he greatly disliked the too common vice of speaking evil of others; where he could not speak good of any one, he would rather say nothing. His heart was honest and kind, sincere and liberal. The friend of merit and genius, he was fond of encouraging and promoting them, in whomsoever he found them to exist; and the readiness of his literary communication with his fellow-labourers in the pursuits of knowledge, deserves the highest praise. This liberality of spirit did not always meet with a suitable return; authors (and some of no mean note) having made considerable use of his ideas, without mentioning the quarter to which they were indebted for them. He was temperate and regular in his habits, which were unpolluted by any one sensual indulgence, and was punctually exact in all his dealings and transactions in life, even to those *minutiæ* which could hardly have been expected to have secured the attention of such a mind as his. Blest with affluence, his style of living was generous and hospitable; and his domestic establishment suitable to his fortune and station in life. Of his charities, which were numerous, we would mention a particular instance. On the death of his father, he presented to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital 1,000*l.* and at different times he added 300*l.* to this munificent donation.

In his death we find another and an admirable instance of the composure and serenity with which a Christian who has endeavoured faithfully to discharge his duty here on earth, can look towards the grave.

Mr. King had been in a very indifferent state of health for several months previous to his dissolution. The morning that he died, he went into the next room to breakfast with Mrs. King, as was his custom, and read the newspaper. He then returned to the room where he generally spent the morning. Mrs. King thinking him far from well, soon followed him; and on asking him how he was, he said, "I am very ill. I am not like myself. I cannot compose my mind to attend to any thing." On an exertion soon after, he felt that his end was near at hand; for in the most solemn and impressive voice, he exclaimed, "O gracious God! Be merciful unto *me*, *even me*, the most unworthy of thy servants. Pardon my manifold iniquities, for the sake of Jesus Christ, our only mediator. And, O God! if any thing that I have written, any thing that I have published, can have been the cause of offence, or have been injurious to any one, pardon it, and forgive me, for the sake of my blessed Redeemer, Jesus Christ of Nazareth." Mrs. King was kneeling by the chair on which he was sitting, his hand in hers. He pressed her hand most tenderly and affectionately, saying, "Pray God bless you and keep you!" and seeing Mr. and Mrs. Henry Windsor also by him, he said, "God bless you all!" and in a very few minutes, with prayers and praises in his mouth, he ceased to

breathe; and without one sigh or struggle, or even moving his hand or foot:—literally resigning his breath to God who gave it, and with the most placid countenance imagination could picture. To such a happy death we may truly apply the words of Tully, *Non illi vita erepta; sed mors donata.*

Thus lived and thus died the venerable Edward King, whose writings will serve as a monument on which we may safely rest his reputation as a literary character; and as to *the man himself*, we are of opinion, that in the best age of the world he would have passed for a very exemplary person.

Mr. King died on the 16th April, 1807, aged seventy-three years, at his house in Mansfield-street, and was, at his own desire, interred in a private manner at Beckenham, in Kent, where his country-seat, called the *Oakery*, was situated, and where he spent several months in the year in learned ease and dignified retirement. He died without issue.

Among the many valuable and interesting manuscript papers which Mr. King has left behind him, are the materials for a work *On the Theory of the Earth*; a subject which, as he states in the second part of his *Morsels of Criticism*, has occupied much of his attention and study for nearly forty years of his life. "I have," says he, "been continually pursuing the subject *analytically*, both by putting together facts resulting from every observation that I had myself any opportunity to make on natural appearances; and also by collecting and arranging facts from all the accounts I could meet with of the most intelligent voyagers and travellers and natural historians: and these, I should ere this have communicated to the world, endeavouring to place the conclusions resulting from the whole in the fullest and fairest point of view, but have been hindered by the great expense attending the engraving of the numerous drawings that must accompany such a kind of publication." Let us hope that such a work from such a hand will not be lost to the public.

## *The* Leech.

IT is ascertained, that the leech, kept in a common eight-ounce phial, three-fourths filled with water (changed once a week in summer, and twice in winter), and covered with a bit of linen rag, is a sure prognosticator of the alterations of the weather. The following are its indications:—

1. In serene weather it lies rolled up at the bottom, in a spiral form.
2. When it is about to rain in the forenoon, it creeps to the top, and remains there till the weather is settled.
3. Previous to wind, it keeps in rapid motion, and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard.
4. If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, it lodges some days before continually without the water, and is very uneasy and convulsed.
5. In frost as well as in clear weather it lies at the bottom; and in snow or rain, it keeps at the mouth of the phial.

"*For loyalty is still the same,*
*Whether it lose or win the game,*
*True as a dial to the sun,*
*Although it be not shin'd upon.*"
Butler's Hudibras, last part, canto 2.

## *To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING observed that the pictures of our royal sovereigns, with their consorts (except that of Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne), since the revolution, which were taken down from the court of hustings, in Guildhall, London, during the late mayoralty, I suppose for the purpose of repairing them, &c. have not yet been restored to their situations there, I shall be glad to understand by any of your civic correspondents, through the channel of the European Magazine, if they have been removed for the cause above alluded to, if the old saying is to be applied, "*O tempora, O mores!*" or, "*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*;" or if a fresh series is painting, either from the time of the reformation or that of King Edward I. inclusive, like the royal statues of the Royal Exchange, or (like the palace of Holyrood House, for pictures of Scottish kings) from Lucius or from Egbert the Great of England, to that of our present sovereign.

For the credit of the emporium of British commerce, I hope it will not be long before the public shall be satisfied of these particulars; who am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

*20th July*, 1807. SUBURBANUS.

AT THE

# QUEEN'S THEATRE,

In the HAY-MARKET.

To-morrow, being Tuesday, the Sixth Day of November, 1705,

In the HAY-MARKET.

To morrow being Tueſday, the Sixth Day of November, 1705, will be preſented, A New Comedy call'd,

# The CONFEDERACY.

With ſeveral Entertainments of DANCING by the Famous Monſieur **DESBARQUES** and others, Newly Arriv'd from PARIS.

Boxes Five Shillings, Pit Three Shillings, Firſt Gallery Two Shilings.

No Money to be Return'd after the Curtain is Drawn up. Beginning exactly at Five of the Clock.

By Her Majeſty's Servants.

VIVAT REGINA.

[*From the original Play-bill, in the Poſſeſſion of* JOHN NIXON, *Eſq.*]

DESCRIPTIONS, REMARKS, ANECDOTES, *and* SENTIMENTS, *during a* VOYAGE *from the* WEST INDIES *to* NORTH AMERICA, *and from thence to* ENGLAND, *and during the* AUTHOR'S RAMBLES *in the two latter* COUNTRIES.

BY A GENTLEMAN LATELY RETURNED FROM THE WEST INDIES.

(*Continued from page* 31.)

IN traversing through Liverpool, I must confess I was not so well pleased with the exterior of that city as I was with that of New York or Philadelphia; but I grew better pleased with it the longer I stayed in it. Many of the old streets are narrow and shabby, and by no means kept regularly clean; but there are others that are spacious, handsome, and regular, particularly in the upper part of the town. Most of the pavements are not formed of flag-stones, but of small round ones, which are ugly and disagreeable. The houses in the lower part of the town have a dark and dingy appearance, probably occasioned by the smoke from the chimnies and numerous manufactories, breweries, &c. The shops in the principal streets make a handsome appearance. The churches are tolerable; most of these are modern buildings. Of the other public buildings, none are remarkable except the Exchange, a massy structure, the theatre, a neat and elegant building, the custom-house, assembly-room, and borough gaol—the latter, as I was told, on the celebrated Mr. Howard's plan; a man immortal by the amiable philanthropy of his character, and unwearied exertions for the amelioration of the miseries of his fellow-creatures. But there is an edifice (intended for an exchange) now building, which, when finished, will do much honour to Liverpool, and will indeed bid fair to rival the first structures of the kind in England. It is a regular quadrangular building of hewn stone, and in a noble style of architecture. The warehouses in Liverpool are prodigious piles of building, and perfectly adapted to the purposes for which they were raised. These and the excellent wet-docks with which this city is so well provided, greatly facilitate commerce, to which Liverpool is in a manner indebted for its existence. No city, indeed, can exhibit more strongly the rapid prosperity which flows from a thriving and increasing trade. Within the lapse of little more than a century has Liverpool risen from an inconsiderable village to wealth, splendor, and population: and the great number of new buildings that are still going on shew that it is continuing to increase to a still higher state of opulence and prosperity. The merchants here are famed for their enterprising spirit; they trade to all parts of the world, and live in a style of elegance and gentility. Besides the immense foreign trade of Liverpool, it possesses a considerable inland communication by means of the canal navigation. Among the charitable institutions here are almshouses for the widows of seamen killed or lost at sea, and such as are decayed—certainly well adapted benevolences for a city that owes so much to the skill and exertions of seamen. It would appear that little or no business is done in this city before breakfast, for few of the shops are opened till long after day-light. There is a tolerable library here, and a very good, though small, collection of natural and artificial rarities, which the proprietor (for it is the property of an individual) calls a museum.

Mighty preparations were making here for the reception of the Prince of Wales, who was expected to honour Liverpool with a visit for the first time. I am as loyal as any man, and as true a well-wisher to the Prince of Wales: but I must confess, I did not feel myself agitated by those eager anxieties and desires which seemed to fill many of the good people of Liverpool to see a mere mortal like myself. The greetings of a loyal people must ever be pleasing to the heir apparent of a throne: but it is evident the bulk of gazers are merely pleased by the gratification of an idle curiosity, and animated by the promise of pleasure and festivity during the stay of a royal visitor among them.

Among other amusements in Liverpool at this time was that of the theatre there. Some of the first-rate actors of the London boards were here among the rest. One of these, of considerable celebrity, had got himself, awkwardly enough, into some degree of unpopularity in Liverpool. On an evening, when he was to play the part of Richard the Third, in the admired tragedy of that name, he had unfortunately sacrificed a little too freely to the rosy god of wine: this was not, however, noticed by the audience, till, in the love-

scene between Richard and Lady Anne, while kneeling at the feet of his beloved, he lost his balance completely, and fell backwards on the stage: a hiss instantly ensued; on which this son of Melpomene, fired with indignity at this *symptom* of *disrespect*, got up, and made a remark which was by no means of the apologetic kind. A subsequent apology and explanation, however, though not the most plausible in the world, procured him again the good graces of the town.

The country about Liverpool is low, and therefore does not present many extensive prospects, or rich and varied landscapes. I was told that this part of Lancashire is not equal in fertility to the other parts; it is, however, highly cultivated, not an inch of ground lies waste and unoccupied.

This country, I was told, was proverbial for the beauty of its women, who were called Lancashire Witches, from the magical power of their charms. In Liverpool I met many elegant women, but few that were absolutely *fascinating*: but I had not an opportunity of seeing a fiftieth part of the county of Lancashire, and shall not therefore pretend to determine whether its ladies excel in beauty those of the other counties of England.

On the 4th of September I left Liverpool in the dusk of the evening, this being the time when the stage and mail coaches depart from thence: they travel during the night as well as the day, which is far from being pleasing to passengers; at least, I found the night travelling very far from being so, for many reasons. I could have little or no view of the country; a circumstance I much lamented, though I was somewhat consoled by being told that there was little worth seeing in the track we had to pass over till morning: and as to sleep, neither I nor my fellow-passengers could conjure up one short-lived slumber: in vain we closed our eyes, and invoked the balmy power—an invidious jolt of the carriage soon roused us again to disappointment and vexation. It has been said, that a stage coach is a sort of epitome of the world, where one meets with people of all characters, dispositions, and descriptions—where high and low, rich and poor, old and young, little and big, are often huddled together, and where the strangest contrasts and incongruities that can be imagined are sometimes brought in contact. If I was inclined to be witty, I would say, that in a stage-coach the low are *raised* and the poor *exalted*, while the high and the rich are *humbled beneath* them—thus literally realizing the promises that are held forth to them hereafter. It were well if the stage-coachmen were not too fond of *exalting* more than is proper or safe on the top of these vehicles, to the great danger of the passengers, particularly the inside ones. A law has been passed limiting the number of outside-passengers; but this law is as often transgressed as the coachmen have opportunities of thus gratifying their avarice with impunity. We had little cause to complain of the coachman who drove us, except in this particular more than once, and a strong propensity (which I believe they all have) of stopping at every inn and hedge ale house to "*moisten the clay.*" Porters, draymen, &c. drink a great deal; but I will venture to say, there are few of them who could excel one of these gentlemen of the whip whom we met with in this species of libation, and his corpulent frame and rosy cheeks sufficiently testified it. Indeed, I should not exceed the truth if I said, that this Phaeton swallowed in the course of six hours at least a gallon of beer, and a pint of brandy in drams! I was fortunate, on the whole, in meeting with genteel and pleasant people as fellow-passengers all the way from Liverpool to Bristol, to which place I was going.

After leaving Liverpool, the twilight continued till near eight o'clock; but I passed no places worthy of remark till we reached Warrington, where we supped. Warrington is not remarkable for any particular. Its manufacture is chiefly sail cloth, cotton, and glass, as I was informed. From Warrington we proceeded to Knutsford (Cheshire), where they manufacture velvets and some silk. Thence we proceeded to Congleton, a small town on the river Dane, in Cheshire. In this town my fellow-travellers and I were not a little frightened by an accident which might have cost us our lives. The coach stopped here, while our driver recruited the animal spirits with a glass of *real*, or some other comfortable *elixir of life*; the hostler of the inn held the horses in the mean time; but the mail-coach arriving, he quitted this duty to attend on it; the horses, feel-

ing themselves at liberty, and being impatient to get to the end of their journey, set off at a brisk pace; luckily for us, nothing offered to startle them, before the driver, who heard them go off, ran and stopped them. When drivers are thus inattentive, it is, methinks, the duty of individuals, who are endangered by such neglect, to complain of their conduct, as many dreadful accidents have happened through this shameful carelessness. If this were done, much of the unpleasantness of travelling in stage-coaches would be done away. The next town of any note we came to, after leaving Congleton, was Newcastle-under-Line, so called from its being the site of an ancient castle, now demolished. This town is in Staffordshire. Its vicinity, I am told, is remarkable for the numerous potteries in it, the most celebrated of which is at Etruria, the seat of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq. the productions of which receive from him the name of Wedgwood. We next entered Stone, about nine miles from Newcastle, a small town situated on the Trent, in Staffordshire. At this time the day broke, and displayed to our longing and wearied eyes the surrounding scenery, which during the darkness of the night was but just indistinctly visible. We had travelled just sixty-five miles, this town being thus far distant from Liverpool. The many little villages we passed through I can say little or nothing about, as all I had time or day-light to know of them was their extent and name. Reckoning the stoppages, I suppose we had gone at the rate of six miles an hour, which is about the rate the stage-coaches go at in America; but the English stage-coaches are far more convenient and genteel; the fare is nearly equal. I was now to have an opportunity of observing the town, villages, and the face of the country, through which I passed, but I could not inspect into whatever was curious along our route; I shall therefore simply endeavour to convey my ideas of what I saw *en passant*.

At Darleston, near Stone, I understood there were the venerable ruins of a very ancient castle, built as far back as the heptarchy. Without particularly describing all the charming villas through which I passed from Stone to Litchfield, without enumerating every village and every place of residence, I will just say, that never did I travel through a more bewitching country than was this part of Staffordshire. On ascending the rising grounds, the prospects were extensive, and the scenery the most lovely imaginable; the hills and the vallies were profusely adorned with a variety the richest in nature; the clumps of wood scattered around, the deep green hedge-rows marking the boundaries of the yellow fields, the soft ascending acclivities, whose spacious sides exhibited a mingled scene of trees, meadows, corn-fields, farm-houses, and the more elegant mansions of the opulent, altogether formed a landscape which I could have gazed upon much longer than the swiftness of our pace would allow me. It called to my recollection those beautiful and admired lines of Thomson, while contemplating a landscape in some respect similar:—

——————"O softly-swelling hills!
On which the power of cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams."

The farms in general through which I passed were extensive, and in a high state of cultivation. The system of farming in England is very different from what I found it in America. Here the land is very highly manured, and the farmer will bring the soil which he has purchased for miles to fertilize his fields. His hedge-rows he finds both useful and ornamental; they warm and protect the contiguous soil; they mark the boundaries of his fields, and guard them against depredations; around his meadows, they afford a comfortable shade to his flocks and herds; they will one day be productive of profit to him when become fit for the axe; and surely nothing can more adorn the face of a country, and add to its sylvan beauties. It is very seldom one will see an English farmer's field devoted to the double purpose of an orchard and a corn-field; he knows that, instead of reaping a double profit, as the American farmers are led, I suppose, to expect, from the practice of interspersing his fields with apple-trees, he is more likely to suffer by it, for the fields thus laid out must yield a wretched return of both fruit and grain. In short, there is a general air of taste, neatness, method, and system, about an English

farm, which is seldom to be found in American husbandry. Even in the appearance of the farm-yards, and the very stacking of the corn, there is a visible superiority.

At about half past nine o'clock we came in sight of Litchfield, famous for its venerable Gothic cathedral, and for having given birth to two of the first geniuses (in their respective walks) which the last century produced—Johnson and Garrick; the first a giant in literature, the other the greatest ornament of the English stage. I had intended to stop here a day, to see the cathedral, and visit any other parts of this town that were worth seeing; and I also purposed to stop a day at the other large towns through which I passed, as Birmingham, Worcester, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, &c. but an accident befel me at the inn at Litchfield which had like to have put a stop to my travels. Unthinkingly standing on the hind wheel of the coach, to get out an article I wanted from the basket, I was thrown down, by the horses unexpectedly moving, and had almost got my leg broke by the wheel nearly going over it: as it was, I got it so severely sprained as to be scarce able to walk. This disagreeable accident was certainly not at all *convenient* at such a time and place, situated amidst strangers, and far from any acquaintance; at least, it would have been peculiarly *inconvenient* had I been rendered totally unable to move farther. But it is folly to expect to pass through life without meeting with these accidental *rubs*—we must take its bitters along with its sweets: besides, I could most truly console myself with the thought that it was not much worse—that instead of a sprained leg I had not got a broken one—thus deducing comfort from misfortune, good from evil. In short, this accident prevented me from gratifying my curiosity, as I had intended, but did not prevent me from pursuing my journey; a lotion which I got kept the injured part from swelling, and the surgeon assured me that with a little rest my leg would soon get better.

After breakfasting at Litchfield, I proceeded in the stage-coach to Birmingham, which we reached about half past twelve. The country between these towns, though equally cultivated, was not, I thought, so charmingly diversified as that between Stone and Litchfield, nor did I notice so many country seats or villas. The latter town is in Warwickshire, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill. It would be superfluous to enter into a particular description of this well-known place, so celebrated for its excellent manufactures of hardware, nor was I indeed qualified, from personal observation, to give any such information, owing to my lameness: I wished, above all things, to have visited the manufactories, but was compelled unwillingly to restrain my curiosity. Suffice it then shortly to say, that Birmingham has risen, by means of its manufactures, to be considered as the first modern trading town in the kingdom. The lower part of the town is where the workshops are; the upper part has an air of greater gentility, from its regular and handsome streets and houses. Of its two churches, one is an ancient building with a lofty spire, the other is a handsome modern structure. In Birmingham and its neighbourhood are a great many of Doctor Priestley's disciples (Unitarians); and it was by the blind infuriate mob of this place that the doctor's books, manuscripts, and philosophical apparatus, were destroyed—certainly little to the credit of the country: for, without touching on Doctor Priestley's religious opinions (which I am sure I am little disposed to defend), his labours and important discoveries in the walks of philosophy would do honour to any country, and had a claim rather to its gratitude and admiration than to that species of persecution which drove him from his native country to seek protection among strangers. Not but that I am of opinion, that if Doctor Priestley, or any man, publishes and promulgates opinions inimical to the political establishments of his country, and calculated to produce danger or resistance to those establishments, he should be called to an account by the laws, and punished according to the transgression—to these he is amenable—but he should not be made a martyr to a persecution which would have disgraced the days of Galileo.

I remained at Birmingham all night, and departed next morning at four o'clock in the stage-coach, the inside of which I had entirely to myself, though the outside, as usual, was pretty well crowded. The country between Birmingham and Worcester is very highly cultivated, but being mostly level, there is little prospect along the

road. The farms here appeared to me to be extensive and well conducted. The only towns, or rather villages, we passed through, were Broomsgrove and Droitwich; the first to be admired for the lovely sylvan scenery around it, the second only remarkable for its famous salt-pits. At the former place I got a fellow-passenger, an honest Worcestershire farmer, who was going to take advice of the doctors in Worcester for the lumbago, with which he was afflicted, and reduced to the necessity of using crutches. Of this honest farmer I wished to obtain some information of the villages, country, &c. through which we passed; but I did not obtain that ready intelligence I expected, though, as he himself told me, he had been twenty-three years off and on driving his team along the road we were travelling. He could tell me the price of wheat and horse-beans; but when I came to ask him general questions concerning the manufactures of the county, the antiquity of the buildings, the names and owners of the surrounding seats, &c. &c. his answer usually was, "*Whoy, I doant know well, zir—I doant much trouble my head about them there matters, noat I, zir.*"—"*How are the public roads conducted here?*"—"*Whoy, when they gets out of order, they be zend labourers to meand them, to be zure.*"—"*But how are they superintended?*"—"*Superintended! O, I knows noathing about that.*"—The honest farmer now thought it was his turn to ask a few questions of me, as I had been so inquisitive with him; so he began by a groan, a grin, and a hitch up of the left side—"*Caan'st tell, zir, what's good for a pain in the left hip?*"—"*Did it come by a fall, or of itself?*"—"*Whoy, it came one night without my knowing it.*"—"*How long have you had it?*"—"*Thirteen months, off and on.*"—"*It is the lumbago, I suppose. Didn't the doctors call it by that name?*"—"*The doctor call'd it zome zuch neame, but they've done me no good with their neames.*"—"*In this complaint, I am told that patience is a better remedy than physic.*"—"*Peatience! when thee gets't it, thee'll be better able to judge.*"—In short, though the honest farmer did not give me all the information I could wish, yet I was highly diverted by the originality of his remarks.

In passing along, I could not help admiring the cheerful, ruddy, and healthful looks of the simple country beauties, tripping along with light hearts, fresh as Hebe, and blooming as the rose-bud dipped in the dews of spring! It is not difficult, however, to perceive that they are departing fast from that plainness and simplicity which characterised the rural nymphs of former days. The English farmer's wife and daughters now aspire to finery and fashion, and strive to outvie each other in the costliness and elegance of dress, &c. Instead of the homely russet gown and unadorned tresses, they now sport the finest products of the loom, and torture their locks into the various shapes which fashion prescribes. The garlands and wreaths of flowers which bedecked the sylvan beauty of old, is now exchanged for the fur tippet, the laced cloak, the gay bonnet, and bandeau of artificial roses; and instead of the pipe and the crook, their fair hands wield only now the fashionable parasol, and finger the guitar or the pedal harp. Indeed, this spirit of finery and fashion is fast pervading all ranks in England: whether this species of luxury will ultimately tend to affect the national energy, by lessening the hardihood and industry of the lower orders, I will leave for others to judge.

The ladies in England have got into the fashion of riding donkies; but I observed a still stranger fashion than even this—two ladies in a light barouche drawn by four donkies! Such a sight a few years back would have been stared at! The nimble inconstant goddess is continually leading her votaries a strange capricious dance: the *haut ton* set a fashion—perhaps, for a wonder, it may be a reasonable, convenient sort of one; but, however much so, no sooner is it adopted by the *canaille*, than the great fly off at a tangent to one the most opposite to it, and probably the most irreconcileable to reason and nature. After all, I pity the person, though possessed of thousands, who is a *thorough* slave to fashion. It may be supposed by the superficial observer that such an one leads an envied life of pleasure, gayety, and ease: no such thing—the lives of people of fashion are spent in a perpetual series of *labour* and painful solicitude—about what?—the cut of this article, or the colour of that—in pursuing the active goddess through all her doublings, windings, and turnings; in short, avoiding, as they would infamy itself, the slightest

deviations from the existing mode, and sacrificing their time, their talents, their peace of mind, their whole inventive faculties to keep pace with —a shadow! Not that I would have a man churlishly to contemn fashion altogether; the medium of most things is desirable, and there is surely one in the observance of fashion.

*(To be continued.)*

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## Essay *on* Impertinent Criticism.

*"Aliquis carnifici suo superstes fuit."*

Some have survived their executioners.

Sen. *ep.* 13.

THE word impertinent is derived from *pertineo*, to touch, to belong to, and the Latin *im*, used in its negative sense: but this word is seldom understood in the proper meaning, unless by lawyers when speaking of pleadings in chancery, which are considered *impertinent* if *irrelative*, or containing matter extraneous or unnecessary, and which matter is always *struck out* by the court. It is to be sincerely lamented, that the word *impertinent* has not this its proper acceptation in other cases, particularly to distinguish the idle and luxuriant effusions of momodern Zoïli, which disgrace and depreciate the character of some journals, and too frequently cause them to steer widely from the course of *honest* criticism, and to run down every thing that comes in their way.

An attention to the *pertineo* would not restrain the freedom of censure, it would not diminish the severity of judgment; it would prevent only the wanton wickedness of low and personal abuse.

Criticism is a serious and important office. It demands a conscientious discharge of its duties; and, like a judge on the bench, the critic in his closet should be, as nearly as human frailty will admit, persona sancta; he should be able to say with Plato, *I should know that what I have said is truth had I the confirmation of an oracle: but this I will affirm, that what I have said is most likely to be true of any thing that I could say.*"

The duty of a reviewer, acknowledged as he is by the public, is from time to time to present to that public the most correct account of every new publication, and which he is to do in modest and temperate language: he is to judge of the work like a logician, drawing a conclusion from certain premises; and he is not to wander from the question of *merit* or *demerit* in search of *impertinent* allusions to the author, his mode of living or his dress, or for the opportunity of making a pun: matters totally irrelative, and with which a reviewer has nothing to do.

A reviewer, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, should examine carefully the work before him. He is not to be governed by the disgraceful practice of some, who read the title and contents only of a book, and thence make their deductions. Every reviewer who does this runs the risk of breaking one of the most serious of the commandments, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour;" and must often rebuke himself that he consented to such a base injustice to a stranger, and to a violation of the duties of common honesty from man to man.

A reviewer, as he is a self-established judge, should be modest in his opinions; for, after all, he may be limited by ignorance of his subject, constrained by meanness of capacity, biassed by petty interests, or controuled by accidental circumstances; he should hesitate, therefore, until he may be *assured*, and be certain, of his judgment being true, before he attempts to decide: the *testimonia humana* is full of errors, mistakes, and fallacies.

Virulent abuse is always disgraceful to a review, and always to be suspected, whenever and wherever it appears. It indicates something remote from the common duty of a critic, and implies a secret enemy, either personal, or to the natural, religious, or political principles of the work; and at this rate an author of the present day is sure to be condemned on one side or the other.

It would be for the honour of reviews, if there were a more constant *agreement* among them in their praises or censures: a proposition cannot be both true and false: whenever, therefore, one journal is replete with gall, where another overflows with honey, one or other of them must be false, and the public is imposed on. It is the same with newspapers, and the readers may rest assured that private interest or personal malice operates against their having a fair and candid opinion. The reader is in this

case left to himself, and the reviews he has read have only explained that their opinions have no certainty of judgment.

To say that a review will not sell unless it contains a certain portion of abuse, is to say that the public has but a weak head and a very bad heart.

One very common cause of wanton censure in reviews, is the circumstance that an author is not known to them; which is deemed sufficient to treat his work with disrespect and contempt: a species of the *fallacia accidentis* both cruel and unjust.

When it is recollected that the greatest authors have suffered the most from impertinent criticism; when Pope was assailed by innumerable critics, who possessed no merit as authors, and little skill as judges of literature; when that race still continues to insult writers of the highest reputation; criticism becomes endangered by the abuse of its powers, and, like every other tyrant, deserves to be dethroned by the common sense of the people.

I have been led to make these observations by some circumstances which lately came within my notice concerning the literary career of my friend SPECTORIUS.

SPECTORIUS set up two or three years ago as an essayist, with some stock in trade, collected from the experiences of real life. SPECTORIUS must needs publish, and indeed nothing could be more flattering to his desires than the praise bestowed on his labours. SPECTORIUS might be seen on the first day of every month at his bookseller's, searching with avidity the periodicals for the different mentions of his work. All went on well until one luckless day, I believe the first of April, when poor SPECTORIUS had been gratified with three or four columns of commendation; but instead of going away when he was well off, in spite of the warning "*seek to know no more*," had the rashness to turn back, when he laid his hand on a review which had escaped him, and on the wrapper of which he observed the title of his book. SPECTORIUS had vanity enough to expect a little more praise; but, alas!

"Pale as some young dramatic author, when
Over darling lines fell Cibber waves his pen,"

SPECTORIUS beheld a severe philippic, not against his work only, for that had been a secondary consideration with the critic, but against his patron, because he wore whiskers; and which gentleman being a dramatic author, came in for his share of abuse, although he had not published, and was therefore, as he thought, fairly out of the COURT OF CRITICISM.

As for the volume, although it had been spoken of in terms of great commendation by all the other journals, these critics pronounced it contemptible, and begged the question of their readers to think so too, because the names of some of the characters in the essays did not please them. Alas! poor Goldsmith himself would not have escaped the censure of these fastidious gentlemen, who decide on the merits of a drama by the names of the *dramatis personæ*, and the "*Rigmarole*, "*Leathersides*," "*Dobbins*," "*Twist*," "*Squash*," "*Lord Drumstick*," and "*Mrs. Roundabout*" of that author, or the "*Captain Sentry*," "*Will Honeycombe*," or "*Alice Bluestocking*" of the Spectator, would have been equally offensive; and yet these men, judging thus superficially, call themselves reviewers. How is it to be explained that such a review continues to be read? Is it for the portion of abuse which it contains?

I was the first person to whom my friend SPECTORIUS applied in his emergency.

"I have been sadly abused," said he, "by these reviewers: How can I avoid the effects of their malice? What can I do?"

"There's nothing like *plucking* up one's spirits: the word means as much," said I, "as the Irishman's 'Come and see *me*, and bring *yourself* along with *ye*.' It is a *levy en masse* of the constitution and talents against injustice and oppression.

"I know an author who received a free gift offering of many remarks and ill-judged criticisms from a man who called himself his friend, and who, after telling him the like opinions of several others, asked him what he would do. 'Do,' said he, 'why publish a Dunciad.'

"Now, my dear SPECTORIUS, it will not be difficult for you, as an essayist, and as the author of Characteristics, to turn this unpleasant occurrence to advantage. Try if you cannot get a guinea, for once in your life, from a reviewer; and if you can do so, it will be a very clever thing: make a CHARACTER

of him, and send the article to your bookseller; it will be a glorious affair to make your enemy subservient to your interests, and to get a *dinner* out of the very man who would deprive you of a *meal*.

After all, a reviewer has not the power to do much harm to an author, and there will be reviewers. This reminds me of a story of a gentleman whose laundress used continually to rob him, but it was only of loose change which happened to lie in her way: she was otherwise a very useful woman. Some of his acquaintance, however, who knew of her dishonesty, must needs request of him to turn her away. 'My good friends," said he, "I do not keep this woman because she *robs me*, but because she *robs me of so little*.'

"Besides, a man ought not to take up things too hastily: the article might have been put in by a friend who had a lurking kindness for you, and who might wish to serve you by the *means* of envy, hatred, malice, and uncharitableness, and to bring you properly before the public. Recollect that COLLEY CIBBER once said to his son THEOPHILUS, after he had come to him complaining of the severity of the prints on his performance, '*I'll tell you*, THE; *when the papers cease to abuse you gratis, be sure that you pay them to do it for you.*'

"I remember speaking to a reviewer, a friend of mine, for having taken a severe notice of the work of a person I knew very well. His answer was, "My dear fellow, we REVIEWERS must live, as well as you AUTHORS; and I assure you honestly, that our works would not sell if we were not a little abusive; it is expected from us, just as much as it is from a sailor to swear. Therefore, my dear fellow, do allow us to *scold* a little; it only brings the crowd round you; and perhaps if we were *still*, your book never would *move*.

"Seriously speaking, there is nothing that defeats its own desires so much as malice,

"*Malum consilium consultori pessimum*;"

which may be translated, "Ill designs are worst to the contriver;" and thus it not unfrequently happens, that the very means meant to operate against the reputation of an author, bring him before the public, that tribunal which is superior to every other; and are the occasion of his claims being allowed. Romulus and Remus said, "Since we have been accused, and aspersed with calumnies, and are forced to stand upon our defence every day, we hear great things of ourselves."

"Yet we are not to judge from results; the *malus animus* of the reviewer is the same; and the ungracious rogue is like a dirty scavenger in the way to PARNASSUS; for, in the words of Eschylus,

"What bird is clean that preys on's fellow-bird.'

"It is nearly as difficult to get honest disinterested praise from a brother author. I remember FALLACIUS, who constantly spoke slightly of the works of his friend, except that he allowed him an excellent fancy for tales after the manner of the Arabian.

"The truth was, FALLACIUS did not write Arabian Tales."

I was in hopes that these few observations would have satisfied SPECTORIUS: he insisted, however, that I should write a letter to these HYPERCRITICS, who had so unfairly attacked him; which, as one *good turn deserves another*, I sat down to do with all good humour.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I find in your Review of April last, that you have poured forth against me a *phial* full of wrath: happily for me, it was only *an half ounce phial*.

"I know, gentlemen, that your monthly labours are as scurrilous as were the works of Jacobus Gretzerus, of whom it was said,

'*Temere dicere et astute reticere*,'

full as rash, and containing as much malice. I could not have expected you, therefore, to have gone out of your *line*. I know, gentlemen, as well as any body, the *value* of an *ill word* from you, and how to be grateful for it. There is always *poison* in LAUREL; and the poison of your leaves, like that of the leaves of laurel, possesses a virtue; though one can seldom accuse you of conveying the dose by any tempting menstruum, you bear not the motto of the emperor,

"*Mellitum venenum blanda oratio.*"

Sweet words are honied poison.

"But, gentlemen, having received much commendation and sanction from other journals, I should have forgiven

your effusions, if I had found that you had any *humour* but *ill humour*, or if your *job* had been done in a workmanlike sort of way. Now, honestly, may I not dedicate my book to whom I please? May not my patron wear whiskers if he pleases? and ought not his dramatic works to come regularly before your literary tribunal for judgment? and is it not out of all *time* and *place* to speak of them prematurely, that is, before their publication, and that badly too, when the town have given them a favourable reception. Oh fie! Men like you, who pretend to possess above your fellows the *sapienti potens*; men who profess more profound judgment than did the wonderful critic JANUS GRUTERUS, the author of the THESAURUS CRITICUS.

"I am aware, gentlemen, that so much degraded and reduced in public estimation must the journal be that employs venom in its work, that I am only killing a *bug* upon a *wheel*; for such a reviewer may be aptly compared to that insect, since both have the like propensity to *maul*, and are alike offensive.

"As it is my design, gentlemen, to publish again, and that the public may know what you will *ever* say on my subject, and that you will doubtless abuse me by *instalments*, I have thought proper to publish the under-written advertisement, prepared by a special pleader; not that I mean to say that I shall cease my grateful acknowledgments. It is not in my nature to let off with a dozen the man whom I sentence to be flogged round the fleet.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"SPECTORIUS."

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Whereas the certain reviewers above-named have manifested an antipathy to the manners, the dress, and the unpublished manuscripts of my patron; and a like antipathy to certain proper names contained in my essays, from which, by their own confession, they have judged my book to be good for nothing, and have called upon the town to judge by the like signs; I hereby give this public notice, that no person or persons whomsoever may in future give the said reviewers *credit* for impartial judgment, which they, the said critics, are bound by the ancient laws of criticism to give to all; and further, that the said reviewers have obtained *credit* on *false pretences* only, being full of rancour and prejudice instead of fair judgment; that they will so continue to abuse every production of mine, as a matter of *course*, in their *coarsest* fashion, to the injury of my calling of an author. And I hereby desire, that, for the reasons abovesaid, no notice may be taken of the said judgments of the said review, as the same are false, vile, and spurious, and of no *value* to any body but the owners; and that the IMPERTINENT CRITICISMS contained therein are to the detriment of all fair journalists, who *read* before they judge, and *judge* with *decency* and *candour*.

"Be contented," said I, "my dear SPECTORIUS. Your remonstrance may have gratified your own pride, but depend upon it *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*; for, after all, a man who can write knows it just as well as a man knows that he has a thousand pounds at his banker's; and if a book has merit, it will fight its way in spite of all the masked batteries that may play against it; and that in this and in every country, those authors who have true claims to genius, wit, or science, will *survive their executioners*."

G. B.

## SKETCH *of* CROMWELL'S HISTORY.

(*Concluded from page* 27.)

CROMWELL *had indisputably great qualities.* His *activity* was extreme. After the King's death, every despatch passed through his hands; he himself wrote the letters of greatest moment, and dictated the rest with such rapidity, that the pens of his secretaries could scarcely follow. When Protector, he rose at break of day, devoted the whole morning to business, and remained alone during a great part of the night unremittingly employed at his desk. He was acquainted with most European tongues, and an excellent Latin scholar. His enemies themselves could not but commend the *purity of his manners*. He checked the extravagant licentiousness of the times, not less than atheism and luxury; banished duelling, introduced universal order, caused the commonwealth to be respected both at home and abroad, and alleviated the destiny of the unfortunate Waldenses by his powerful interposi-

tion: in short, he was the author of many *good works*. But notwithstanding this—he was a despot and a tyrant! he ruled with the sceptre of fear; and it was openly said of him by the nation, "What! have we murdered our good king only to subject ourselves to the tyranny of an insignificant citizen?"

And yet the *execrated Cromwell* received the *most servile adulation* both from his subjects and foreign powers. —After burning the library at Oxford, the parliament welcomed him with warm panegyrics and in solemn triumph. From the pulpit he was hailed as "the angel of destruction to his enemies!—the angel of deliverance to the people! —Moses and Aaron!"—On his return from Scotland, in 1649, the council of state and parliament went out to meet him, attended by cavalry and the trainbands clad in new uniforms: he was greeted by discharges of artillery, and conducted in triumph to London.—When his son-in-law died, the whole legislature went into mourning, and the foreign ambassadors paid him visits of condolence.—The corpse of his mother, the brewer, was, notwithstanding the laws against luxury, buried in great pomp, and even deposited in Westminster-abbey.—The parliament told him that the *wish of the nation* required the protectorate should be hereditary in his family; and when the deputies congratulated him on his accession to that dignity, they *knelt* and kissed his hand. —Jews, esteeming him the true Messiah, came out of Asia; and he was so well pleased therewith, that he granted them an immediate audience, which was an unusual thing with him. But when they were afterwards simple enough to go to Huntingdon, his birthplace, in order to ascertain whether he was really descended from a Jewish family, Cromwell, who would willingly have prided himself on antiquity of ancestry, was so much exasperated, particularly as a satirical pamphlet just then appeared, which had for its title, "Cromwell, the Lion of the Tribe of Judah," that he drove them out of his dominions.—*Spain*, which had once strained every sinew to dethrone Henry IV. because he was not *a true catholic*, now deputed one of its greatest courtiers, Don Alphonso de Cardenas, as ambassador to the chief of the heretics, and that ambassador demanded an audience of him as if he had been a king. —*Portugal*'s jealousy bid her bribe the commons by banquets.—*France* received Cromwell's son-in-law, Fawconbridge in a princely manner, and the haughty Mazarin placed him in the hall on his right hand; an honour which he had never hitherto conferred on any foreign ambassador. The Duke de Créqui was also immediately sent to London to congratulate Cromwell: this too was a distinction which had been hitherto confined to the greatest potentates.—He was more or less flattered by other courts, which sought, either from fear or self interest, to assure themselves of his friendship.—*Denmark* distinguished itself, as usual, by the manliness of its conduct. The *Dutch* also, on account of the Princess of Orange, who was a daughter of the decapitated monarch, behaved with great reserve towards him. But no power ventured to declare openly against Cromwell, excepting *Russia*, which maintained not only *political*, but *moral dignity*; for when Cromwell's ambassador reached the confines of that empire, the czar ordered him to return, "being unwilling to receive a mission from robbers, rebels, and regicides."

And what was the end of Cromwell and the pretended commonwealth of England? In a space of scarcely twelve years, *monarchy*, *rebellion*, *regicide*, *republicanism*, a *protectorate*, *tyranny*, a *weak successor*, again *republicanism*, and finally *monarchy*, triumphed in Britain. The greater part of Charles's judges died by the hand of the executioner. Cromwell's memory was branded with infamy; his corpse was dug out by the hangman; and after being burnt under the gallows, its ashes were strewed before the wind. His family pined in poverty; his widow was compelled by want to marry a country clergyman; and his children were only pardoned on condition that they should never shew their faces in the metropolis.

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## ESSAYS,
### HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND MORAL.
### *No.* XVI.

### *On* Ancient *and* Modern Eloquence.

Ancient eloquence, that is, the sublime and passionate, is of a much juster taste than the modern, and, if properly executed, will always have more commanding authority over mankind. Hume.

THOSE who have perused the orations of the ancients have reiterated their complaints of the degrading

inferiority they discover in the elocution of the moderns. The one, they affirm, instantly communicates a vivifying warmth to the heart, irradiates the darkest understanding, elicits every noble and generous passion; whilst the other, by cold and insipid appeals to our reason, seldom penetrates and takes possession of the soul. Many specious and plausible causes have been assigned as contributing to this effect; but though many qualities in which we are deficient have been stated, no satisfactory reasons have been urged for our singular neglect of the essential advantages of which we are possessed.

Liberty is the genuine soil in which all true eloquence has prospered; and if we compare its produce with that of despotism, the one resembles the vigorous growth of a plant flourishing in its native soil, the other the sickly and languid exotic fading in a climate uncongenial with its nature and destructive of its beauty.

In England, liberty has long been our boast; but our efforts at eloquence have not proportionately succeeded. But we think this seeming paradox may be solved by a reference to the peculiar nature of our constitution. In Rome and in Greece, the applauses of the multitude not merely gratified the vanity of the orator; but their acclamations conferred on him substantial authority, and their esteem was the *only influence* which could raise him to eminence, or invest him with the powers of the state. When the orator was poor and the people incorruptible, they estimated the value of men chiefly by their proficiency in the art of persuasion; and he who by this means had succeeded in acquiring their confidence, was deemed best able to manage the affairs of the state, and to conduct the operations of the war. But in a country where the ambitious seek for honour and preferment only by confederating with a party, it cannot cause astonishment that dependence should damp the fire of genius, or that when prejudice is substituted for *truth*, its exertions should be feeble, and its effects less conspicuous.

Whilst our orators conceive they best advance their own interest by promoting the views of a party, it is in vain to anticipate any of those sublime effusions, those pathetic and impressive appeals to the heart, which truth alone can inspire and independence feel.

As skilful artists model and fashion their materials in conformity with their inclination, so the ancient orators possessed a wonderful authority over the minds of their audience, in commanding their passions and influencing their reason.

It may, indeed, be objected, that the danger consisted in being exposed to delusion, and that the vehement transports of passion may destroy the salutary restraints of the judgment and understanding. It should, however, be considered, that mankind easily discern their true interest, and that it is extremely difficult to persuade them to act in contradiction to it—that "the detection of a falsehood generally dispels its charm," while every subsequent inquiry operates favourably to the cause of truth, by confirming its power and enlarging its influence.

Thus when, in the strains of an incensed and animated eloquence, Cicero inveighed against the midnight debaucheries, the enormous crimes, and the corrupt practices of Catiline; had this Catiline been a man of exemplary conduct and irreproachable character, the invective of the orator would have been futile, and every senator, by a reference to his own knowledge of the man, would have been able to refute so unjust and illiberal an accusation. It was the notorious infamy of Catiline's life which gave poignancy to the sting, and which occasioned the senators spontaneously to abandon the bench on which Catiline was seated, conceiving themselves dishonoured by his presence.

The orator, indeed, displayed in glowing colours the deformity of his soul and the flagrancy of his guilt, but it was the light of truth which gave effect to the picture.

Among the numerous beauties which might be selected from the ancients, as specimens of a moving and animated eloquence, we prefer that passage in one of the philippics of Demosthenes, where he reproves the impertinent avidity after news which his countrymen at that time exhibited.—"When, therefore, oh my countrymen! when will you exert your vigour? When roused by some event? When forced by some necessity? What, then, are we to think of our present condition? To freemen, the disgrace attending on misconduct is, in my opinion, the most urgent necessity. Or say, Is it your sole ambition to wander through the public places,

each inquiring of the other what new advices? Can any thing be more new than that a man of Macedon should conquer the Athenians and give laws to Greece? Is Philip dead? No, but in great danger. How are you concerned in these rumours? Suppose he should meet some fatal stroke, you would soon raise up another Philip, if your interests are thus regarded; for it is not to his own strength that he so much owes his elevation as to our supineness! It is, indeed, almost superfluous to comment on this admirable passage, for who does not perceive its beauty, energy, and comprehensive expression? "What new advices?" Are you content supinely to inquire after news when the lustre of your arms is tarnished, and when vengeance alone should occupy your thoughts? "Can any thing be more new than that a man of Macedon should conquer the Athenians and give laws to Greece?" How inimitably is their then weak and humiliated situation contrasted with their former power and glory! "A man of Macedon!" How contemptuous is the sneer! A man of that country over whom their fathers had gained such innumerable triumphs! "Shall he give laws to Greece, on whom their fathers had so often imposed conditions?"

This sentence is at once calculated to recall the remembrance of former glory, to arouse the Athenian resolution and pride, and to shame all cowardly supineness. There is, indeed, more meaning contained in this laconic sentence than in most of the speeches of our modern senators, who mistake garrulity for eloquence, and estimate the value of a speech rather by its length than the effect it produces; and whose long and harmonious periods resemble the last sound of an instrument which continues to vibrate on the ear without conveying any meaning to the mind, or any delight to the senses. It is, however, to be hoped that our orators will desist from that dull, logical, and insipid elocution, which, though it does not convince the understanding, is eminently successful in promoting languor and drowsiness,

———*Neu se,*
*Impediat verbis lassas onerantibus aures;*

and will cultivate that vehement and impassioned eloquence, which, like lightning, consumes the noxious vermin of selfishness, purifies the atmosphere of the mind, and renders it more susceptible of the warm and generous passions of our nature.

T. T.

THE

# LONDON REVIEW,

AND

# *LITERARY JOURNAL,*

FOR AUGUST 1807.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

*Antiquities of Westminster. The Old Palace, St. Stephen's Chapel (now the House of Commons), &c. &c. Containing two hundred and forty-six Engravings of topographical Objects, of which one hundred and twenty-two no longer remain. By John Thomas Smith. This Work contains Copies of Manuscripts which throw new and unexpected light on the ancient History of the Arts in England.* One volume, imperial quarto, 1807. pp. 276.

IT is not always that the ideas of reviewers follow the pens of their authors; this is, indeed, considering the number and the variety of those works that come under their inspection, notwithstanding the predilection that we have for the learning and talents of our brethren, we well know impossible; therefore, with respect to ourselves, when we peruse a volume that assimilates, in some degree, with our particular pursuits, we hail the auspicious circumstance: and are sometimes apt to dwell longer upon it than the contracted limits of even the largest of our periodical publications ought to allow.

Of this nature is the beautiful volume now before us; we have long contem-

plated with pleasure the antiquities, and enjoyed with satisfaction the rise and the progression of the arts in this country; because, the former indicates what has been, and the latter what is at present; while, from a concatenation of circumstances, they give us the most lively hopes of what may happen in future.

Of all the places which afford objects to attract the curiosity of the metropolitans of England, the city of Westminster stands the foremost: the antiquity of its venerable abbey, of the adjacent palace, and a variety of local circumstances, render it, in every point of view, highly interesting; of these circumstances, the ingenious author of this work, Mr. Smith, has taken advantage, and presented to the public a volume, which we think, in many respects, does the highest credit both to his talents and to his industry. With regard to the disagreement betwixt Mr. Hawkins (to whom we are obliged for the whole of the preface, and for many other parts of the work) and himself, we do not mean to enter into the subject of it, further than by observing, that we consider it as a loss to literature, when men who have begun a work in conjunction, do not persevere in the prosecution of it to the conclusion.

In the preface, Mr. H. (whom we are to consider as the author of it) seems to express a disapprobation, which, although untinctured with ridicule, appears to us in some degree HOGARTHIAN, of those authors who crowd their volumes of miscellaneous antiquity with "representations of fibulæ, spoons, knives *and* spurs, darts, javelins, or daggers, celts, arrow-heads of iron and stone, and other trifling particulars, or offensive weapons, which have nothing to recommend them but a rudeness of workmanship, and an apparent antiquity, very rarely ascertained."

Here we must observe, that we conceive much may be said on both sides of the question; if the workmanship of those instruments is, as we will grant it to be, coarse, and their shapes uncouth; yet, surely, some mental improvement may be derived from the comparison of them, even with our more elegant productions, at least, which is no very unimportant disquisition; the progress of the mechanic arts may be more accurately traced, and more systematically developed; or, even supposing this inquiry to be of little use in the present enlightened period, still the finding of articles, whose forms identify the people to whom they originally belonged, may, and very frequently does serve to settle contested points of topographical history with nearly the same certainty as the discovery of medals, coins, urns, statues, or any other of the more elegant productions of genius would have done; therefore, we are sorry to observe in the *porch* of such an important work, antiquarian researches treated slightly; there is, surely, as much to be said upon an arrow-head, for instance, as upon many of the pieces of broken glass that are in this volume delineated, though we certainly do not object to their insertion among a number of objects infinitely more material.

"Of the antiquity of these subjects," says Mr. H. "which on many such occasions as the present is a point to be made out by a deduction of circumstances, there cannot be any doubt, as they are decidedly known to be of the time of Edward III. and they consist of specimens of architectural ornaments of most exquisite beauty in design and execution; paintings of more than common merit, especially considering the time when they were done; and fragments of ancient glass; which, if inferior in point of drawing to the other paintings before mentioned, are, at least, valuable for the beauty and vivacity of their colours, a recommendation which has often been known to succeed with those who were incapable of judging of any other" (excellence).

"In stating, however, these claims to regard, it is not intended to assert that the human figure is here to be found represented with such correctness of drawing, and strict adherence to anatomical exactness and science, as was afterwards practised by those truly great men, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Annibal Caracci, Poussin, and others, because this would be to suppose an effect, when the only adequate cause that could have produced it did not exist. The painters of the middle ages knew little of the form, and nothing of the mechanism of the human body and limbs, and in those parts, therefore, they were always defective; but the faces were often drawn with great beauty and sweetness, and finished with the delicacy of miniatures, a circumstance much admired by many persons. These excellences the paintings in question possess in an eminent degree, together with the additional and singular advantage of being decided specimens of painting in oil above sixty-three years anterior to its supposed invention by John ab Eyck in 1410, and considerably earlier than any instances known to be already published for invalidating his claim to

the discovery, which has, with very great reason and success, been disputed."

Mr. H. in a subsequent page of the preface observes that,

"When this work was first undertaken, it was not conceived that it would have required an extension to its present length; nor indeed, was it foreseen that such a mass of intelligence could have been procured; little more, therefore, was at the very first intended than a competent explanation of the plates, but when it was found, as it soon was, that the public *were* disposed to encourage it, those concerned in the undertaking were induced to enlarge their views, and to promise in general terms in their proposals, the insertion of many other subjects incidentally connected with it; reserving, however, to the author of the letter-press, the liberty and option of executing what he had undertaken on a more comprehensive or limited scale, as he saw requisite. And, indeed, without the very liberal, and almost unequalled support and encouragement which the proprietor has met with, it would not have been possible to have executed such a plan as the present."

As these extracts correctly allude to the plan, and amply explain the nature of the work which we are about to contemplate, it is now time to see how the promises contained in the proposals have been fulfilled, or, in other words, how it is executed.

Mr. Smith—for as it is impossible for us to entangle our minds, or those of our readers with the division of the parts of it betwixt him and Mr. Hawkins, as they appear in the advertisement; we shall, therefore, consider the former of these gentlemen as the editor of this work, the whole of which has come under his inspection.

Mr. S. then states, that the discovery of the paintings and other ornaments was made in the event of an enlargement of the present house of commons having become requisite for the admission of the additional members in consequence of the union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was therefore found, on the removal of the wainscoting, in the month of August, 1800, that the whole inside of the walls of the building had been originally painted with single figures and historical subjects.

"Many of these," he continues, "were still in such a state of preservation as to admit of being copied and engraven, and the necessary permission having been obtained for that purpose, accurate drawings were therefore made from them * with that view, from which drawings the present plates have been taken, with equal fidelity and exactness."

Mr. S. then proceeds to describe, as an introduction to the history of the building itself, and also of the old palace of Westminster, of which it was a part, the ancient state of that city, which at present, he truly observes, exhibits a very different appearance from that which it formerly bore.

The ancient state of the city of Westminster has been so frequently described in other works, and so often alluded to in this Magazine, that were we to quote what Mr. S. says upon the subject, it would, to our readers, savour more of repetition than novelty; we shall, therefore, only attempt here and there to catch a few prominent features as they appear to us in the investigation either of the letter-press or the plates to attract our observation.

Respecting the latter we must observe, that they are all in their different situations and styles appropriate in their introduction, and beautiful in their execution: the first represents four subjects, viz. Duc de Sully's House, Strand;† Durham House, Strand; Guard Room, Scotland-yard; and part of the old Palace of Whitehall, from the water. We must remark with respect to these

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* By Mr. Smith.

† This is a mistake; BEAUMONT House, the first metropolitan residence of the Duc de Sully when he came, in 1603, ambassador from Henry IV. of France, to James I. was not in the Strand, but on the south side of Butcher-row, Temple-bar. Of this edifice, the correct view forms the frontispiece to the forty-second volume of this Magazine, and of which a very accurate account is given by Mr. Moser in his Vestiges, No. I. page 10, of the same volume. This house was ornamented in the manner it appears in compliment to Count Beaumont, who was its inhabitant at the period when the Marquis de Rosney (Duc de Sully) arrived in England. It was, in latter times, divided into several houses; we can remember that part of it was let to a baker, and had the sign of the *seven rolls* broadly displayed under the *fleur de lis* and *coronets*; the back houses, which ranged along the north side of the Strand, were of the same style of building, though we think, from what we can recollect of them, rather more modern. It is proper to remark, that Beaumont House was but a temporary residence of the marquis's, who afterwards removed to Arundel-place.

views, that they are drawn with great taste; and the figures, particularly in the first of them, are touched with the spirit of *Callot*.

It would be useless to follow the editor over ground which has been so lately trodden as the Strand;* but we must, however we may desire to get to Westminster, stop a little at the village of Charing; because, in the description of the ancient cross there is considerable entertainment. This description, and the cut which represents its form, are extracted from a very scarce quarto pamphlet, entitled,

"A dialogue between the Crosse in Cheap, and Charing Crosse, comforting each other, as fearing their fall in these uncertain times. By Ryhen Pameach, 4to. printed 1641. Two bishops are represented as in the act of supporting it, and over the tallest of the two are these words,

Helpe Wren,† or we
Are undone men.

To which the other answers,

It shall not fall
To ruin all."

This emblem plainly enough indicated the apprehensions of the higher order of the people from the prevalence of the doctrines then afloat, and contained in it an appeal to the hierarchy to support the established church, then *really* in danger, but alas! this appeal was made too late.

"The author of the above mentioned tract, whose name is disguised by the transposition of the letters, was Henry Peacham, a master of arts, of the university of Cambridge, well known as the writer of a small quarto volume, entitled 'The Complete Gentleman;' a book of emblems, in small quarto also, and a small quarto tract, entitled 'The worth of a Penny;'‡ and from this dialogue between the cross in Cheap and Charing cross, the following particulars of its history may be collected. In 1641 the cross at its top had been down fourscore and odd years,* and this fact is pointed out in the dialogue, but so obscurely, that the evidence for it requires to be stated: Cheap Cross at the opening, says, that she is so *crossed* that she fears her utter ruin and destruction are at hand; to which Charing Cross replies, 'Sister of Westcheap, crosses are incident to us and all our kindred; the time hath been, when I have been crossed, but I have been free without these fourscore and odd years.'—Cheap Cross then proceeds thus, 'Happy are you, and long may you so continue!'—Charing Cross. 'But what's the greatest cross that has befallen you?'—Cheap Cross. 'Nay, sister, if my cross were fallen I should live a great deal more at heart's ease than I do.'—Charing. I believe it is the cross upon your head that has brought you into this trouble, is it not?"†

We do not think there is much in the observations of the editor respecting the danger of Charing cross, and the supposed mistake of the date; because we know, that except during the reign of Mary, all crosses had been in danger from the time of the reformation.

The next subject that the editor has thought proper at once to discriminate and adorn with a print, is the ancient gate at Whitehall; which, with the additions intended to have been made to it, had it been erected at Windsor, taken from a drawing of the late Thomas Sandby, Esq. R.A. forms a most beautiful object. Upon the gate itself we have already expatiated;‡ it has also been described in the Antiquarian Repertory,§ and many other works; yet we still very sincerely commend

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* See the Vestiges, *passim*.

† Dr. Matthew Wren was bishop of Ely from 1638 to 1667, when he died, aged 71. At the beginning of the rebellion he was committed to the Tower, where he remained till the restoration. He wrote a book against the socinians, and some letters, that are extant in different collections. He was uncle to Sir Christopher Wren. Editor.

‡ This, it appears, was once a very popular treatise. Tom Brown says it is quoted by frugal tradesmen; Dr. Johnson has requoted the passage in his life of Dryden, vol. ii. of his lives of English poets, p. 72.

* It was probably demolished in consequence of the rage against crosses, which operated in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth. Editor.

† The latter part of this quibbling dialogue alludes to the disputes which had occurred betwixt the presbyterians and the protestants, respecting the demolition of the cross in Cheapside; which, although the latter, perhaps only considered, as it really was, a very beautiful ornament, the former insisted that it was a symbol of popery, and, like many other vestiges of ancient art, a public nuisance; consequently, when they obtained power, it was pulled down and demolished. Editor.

‡ Vestiges, European Magazine, vol. xlii, p. 171.

§ Vol. i. last edit.

Mr. S. for the ardour with which he pursued his inquiries respecting the busts: we congratulate him on the good fortune he had in finding three of them, and thank him for the very elegant copies of them which he has presented to the public. We must further observe, that these busts were very much admired by the late Mr. Moser, who took some pains to ascertain the mode by which they were glazed and painted.

"For the purpose of introducing two very curious views representing the most material part of St. James's Park and many of the buildings part of or belonging to the palace of Whitehall, as they were in the time of King Charles II." says the editor, "it has been judged proper to quit Whitehall."—"Of these two views," referring to the plate, "the uppermost is supposed to be the oldest, and some particulars in it deserve especial notice; for at the north end of Westminster Hall are placed three poles with heads evidently on them, which were certainly those put there, as being the supposed heads of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, as appears from the following account inserted in a modern quarto pamphlet, entitled, 'Narrative relating to the real unembalmed Head of Oliver Cromwell, now exhibiting in Mead-court, in Old Bond-street, 1799.' After the restoration, viz. in January, 1661, the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, his son-in-law, Henry Ireton, who had been lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and John Bradshaw, who, as president of the pretended high court of justice, had pronounced sentence of death on Charles I. were, by a vote of the house of commons, passed the 8th December, 1660, taken out of their graves by John Lewis, a mason, as appears by his receipt as follows:

"May the 4th day 1661, rec then in full of the Worshipfull Sargeant Norfolke * fiveteen shillings for taking up the corpes of Cromell and Ireton & Brasaw rec by mee
"JOHN LEWIS.

As we think that it wanted better authority than the pamphlet alluded to, to identify either of the three heads which appear in the view, and are not able to supply it, we gladly leave the unimportant inquiry, and congratulate ourselves on our arrival at Westminster; though it would be injustice to the editor were we not to declare that we have been much entertained in our passage along the Strand, &c. Here the first object that strikes us, is a plate containing four views of places with which we have been acquainted longer than we choose to state, viz. those of

The Water-gate, New Palace-yard, seen from the river.

The Entrance from New Palace-yard to the Speaker's Court-yard.

The Speaker's Court-yard, from the South-east, and

The Speaker's Court-yard, from the South-west.

Another plate immediately follows, exhibiting the ceiling of the star chamber, which, from its ornaments, tradition says, gave its name to a tribunal, long famous for its uses and *its abuses*.

"This star chamber is said, by Strype, book vi. p. 51, to have been the ancient council chamber in the king's palace of Westminster."

Though we leave, with little regret, the disquisition respecting the real entrance or exit in and out of Canon-row, we cannot so easily pass a very beautiful view of the buildings on the south side of New Palace-yard, comprising the north end of Westminster Hall, encumbered as it was with houses, which have lately been removed; these, although they certainly obscured the architecture of that magnificent pile, have as certainly given to the graphic scene a picturesque effect.

It is not within the scope of our design, or the extent of our limits, possible to describe, with the smallest degree of accuracy, this interesting part of Westminster; nor, indeed, is it necessary, because Mr. S. has already done it with the greatest; we shall, therefore, only endeavour to catch the broader outlines of his work, and recommend the curious reader to that for the filling up and finishing of them; though we deem a more particular account of the plates absolutely necessary, as they refer immediately to, and are, in our opinions, the best comments upon the text; we must consequently observe, that we here meet with another of them, containing three views, the first in aquatinta, from a drawing by Cannaletti, of

Old Palace-yard, from the South.

The second and third are etchings of

The North-west view of the Tower, now the Parliament Office.

And South-west view of the Tower, now the Parliament Office.

From the plates connected with the letter press of this volume it will be observed that the editor has been in-

* "Supposed of the Heralds' Office;" we rather think, the sergeant at arms. Editor.

defatigible in his exertions, and that the iconography as well as the elevation of the Old Palace at Westminster have been traced with far greater accuracy than ever was before attempted; and also, that in consequence of this assiduous research, a great number of particulars respecting the ornamental parts have been adduced, which shew the state of the arts so far back as the time of Edward the Confessor. Of this nature, are the two windows which form the subject of a wooden cut executed in a style which, while it elucidates the work, does credit to the genius of the artist, and, explanatory of our preceding observation, is the plan which gives, we presume, a correct view of the ground plot of the Old Palace, and shews us how those places, which we have so often traversed, were situated in this once, and, we may say with respect to what remains, still magnificent building. Here we must hint to Mr. S. that if this plan had been in parts, such as the Hall, the Cotton-garden, Palace-yard, &c. properly tinted, or, as it is termed, *illuminated*, it would, as an object of reference, have been rendered more useful.

The next plate contains some subjects extremely curious: these are the four sides of a cellar under the old house of lords; which was once the receptacle of that large quantity of gunpowder contained in thirty barrels and four hogsheads, that was to have been exploded had the popish plot taken effect, and which, it is most probable, would have laid the whole city of Westminster and its vicinity in ruins. Mr. S. observes, that

"To any one unacquainted with the place, the quantity of powder must seem greatly beyond what was necessary for the purpose, till the astonishing thickness of the walls is considered."

To us, that are well acquainted with the place, the quantity of powder does appear enormous, notwithstanding we have taken into consideration the thickness of the walls, and the almost impenetrable nature of the materials of which they were composed. When Sir Christopher Wren deemed it necessary to *blast* the walls of the old foundation of St. Paul's, which had resisted every effort of pickaxes and other *case-hardened* tools, it was found that under his own inspection a very small quantity of gunpowder would suffice to do immense execution; but when sickness obliged him to be absent, and the overseers, who did not understand the importance of the exclusion of air so well as himself, tried the experiment with perhaps ten times the quantity, it was fatally experienced that it left the buildings against which it was levelled, nearly untouched, and expanded to the destruction of the adjacent houses. This, with respect to the philosophic operation of gunpowder, it is probable the perpetrators of the powder-plot were aware of, and therefore introduced a quantity of the combustible material so large, that it might at once counteract the influence of external air, and destroy every thing within its sphere of action; for we believe that "increase the metropolitan confusion and distress, and you increase our means of safety," was one of their maxims.

In this plate there are also two other views, viz.

The East end of the Prince's Chamber, and
South end of the Prince's Chamber.

The proceedings subsequent to the discovery of the gunpowder plot we shall leave untouched, in order to describe the next plate, which consists of eight elucidatory subjects, namely,

N. E. view of the Bell Tower of St. Stephen's Chapel.
Inside view of the same Bell Tower.
E. view of Westminster Hall, from one of the uppermost rooms at the Speaker's.
S. E. view of the same Bell Tower, taken from the House of Commons.
Internal view of the S. Door of the Chapel under St. Stephen's.
Central door at the E. end of the Painted Chamber.
East end of the Painted Chamber, and
North side of the Painted Chamber.

The plates of the painted chamber lead Mr. S. to make these observations with respect to the principal object of the work.

"The painted chamber is known to be as old as the time of Edward the Confessor; and the arched door at the east end, as being an arch turned as it would be if now erected with a key stone and regular masonry, and of a very ancient date, was thought a sufficient curiosity to merit a representation on the same plate. In the north side a door-way in the building itself is seen, to which is a paved path or foot-way, and it leads through some other vaults and cellars to that before described as the intended spot for the execution of the powder plot."

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" Of the age of the painted chamber there can be little doubt, if the tradition which Howel has related of it be true, that Edward the Confessor died in it. Baker has given this as a fact, without either citing any evidence to support it, or hinting any suspicion of its accuracy * * *. In the ceremonial of the marriage of the Duke of York,* second son to Edward IV. in 1477, the painted chamber is spoken of by the appellation of St. Edward's chamber; and Sir Edward Coke, in his fourth Institute, says, that the causes of parliament were, in ancient time, shewed in the chamber depeint, or St. Edward's chamber. It was not, however, till lately that the reason for the appellation " Painted" was found out; when, on removing the tapestry, paintings containing a multitude of large figures, and representing battles, were discovered on its walls. Neither written evidence, nor oral tradition existed as to the period when these were done; nor was there any reason, from any thing that was generally known, to suppose that there had been any such paintings till the disclosure abovementioned. They were, however, certainly as old as 1322, and probably older, for in a MS. itinerary of Simon Simeon, and Hugo the illuminator, in the year 1322, existing in the library of Bennet College, Cambridge, and mentioned by Mr. Gray in a letter, 25th February, 1768, to Lord Orford, then Mr. Walpole, a passage occurs, of which the following is a translation:—'At the other end of the city (London) is a monastery of black monks named Westminster, in which all the kings of England are constantly and in common buried; and to the same monastery is almost immediately joined the most famous palace of the king, in which is that well known chamber, on whose walls all the histories of the whole wars of the Bible are painted beyond description, and with most complete and perfect inscriptions in French, to the great admiration of the beholders, and with the greatest regal magnificence.'"

The processes of etching, engraving, and wood-cutting, though accurately detailed by Mr. S. seem in this work unnecessary. The stone drawing method of Mr. Aloys Senefelder, though certainly ingenious, and probably susceptible of great improvement, had all the success that, had we been asked the question, we should have augured it would have had; in fact, however it may be adapted to very large works, it does not seem to possess sufficient delicacy for such as are included in this volume. Of this the two specimens of the different methods of increasing copies exhibited upon the same subject are sufficient proofs.

With respect to the history of the Old Palace at Westminster, the editor has drawn together a great number of curious particulars, many of which we should, had we space, be glad to detail, but must decline that private satisfaction, in order to give a more general view of it, which we conceive will be still more interesting to the public.

" From the present appearance of some of the buildings, and the known age of others," says Mr. S. " it should seem that the original palace of Westminster formed two sides of a square, and was all comprehended within Old Palace-yard, of which it constituted the east and south sides. Its east end consisted of the court of requests, the painted chamber, the old House of Lords, the prince's chamber, and several other nameless old rooms adjoining them. Those on the south cannot now be ascertained, as none of them are at present existing, but it is certain that they were remaining in the time of Edward III. that they were parts of the private palace, and joined the old stone tower, now the parliament office; and that in 1754, when Mr. Rose's and Mr. Cowper's present houses were erected, a stone wall of *nine feet* thick was discovered, undoubtedly part of the old palace. Originally also, and before the erection of Westminster Hall it is supposed that the Court of Requests was the great hall of the palace. In the time of Richard II. it is found described by the appellation of the White-hall, as also in 1429; for John of Gaunt is recorded to have sat as seneschal of the White-hall of the King's palace, near the King's chapel, which cannot agree so well with any room as this, for the purpose of determining claims previous to the coronation of Richard II. and in 1429, on the day after the coronation of Henry VI. the Prince of Portugal's son was made knight in the White-hall. In 1193, the then king* is represented as sitting at dinner at Westminster, in that hall of his which was called the little-hall, probably this, and the denomination was apparently given to it to distinguish it from the present Westminster-hall."

In considering the exterior of Westminster-hall, the editor observes, that

* To Anne, the only daughter of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Jan. 15, 1477.

* Richard I. was *then* king, but he was at that period out of England, being taken prisoner by Leopold, Duke of Austria, December 20, 1192; and in consequence of a ransom of 40,000*l.* set at liberty at Mentz, Feb. 4, 1194; and returned to England 20th March following; there must, therefore, be a mistake in the date, except Mr. S. means the king's representative.—Editor.

"There is no reason for supposing that any of the buildings at the south end or south-west corner are, any more than those adjoining its north-west corner, either old themselves, or erected on older foundations; no traces of any wall more ancient than the time of Henry VIII. having, after close examination and inquiry, been discovered there; it has, however, been learned from those who remember them standing, that before the erection of the present committee rooms of the House of Commons now on that spot, there was existing a range of brick houses which stood opposite the end of Henry VIIth's chapel, in the direction from west to east. This range, apparently from being of brick not older than the time of Henry VII. if so old, went by the name of *Heaven*. Heaven here mentioned, and *Hell* named before, seem both to have been public houses in the time of James I.* and probably frequented by *low* company, especially lawyers' clerks, for Ben Jonson, in his comedy of the Alchemist, introduces Doll Common, as personating the Queen of Fairies, and forbidding Dapper, the lawyer's clerk, who is persuaded to believe himself her nephew, to break his fast in Heaven and Hell, as not worthy of the blood he comes of. Butler, in his Hudibras, part iii. mentions 'False Heaven at the end of the hall;' and on this passage is the following note given by Dr. Grey, as one of the anonymous notes which accompanied the former editions: 'After the restoration, Oliver's body was dug up and his head set at the further end of Westminster-hall, near* which place there is a house of entertainment which is commonly known by the name of Heaven.' The History of Independency, p. 31, speaks of a victualling house called Hell, the name of which had occurred before."

*(To be continued.)*

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* These two public houses, which obtained the appellations of HEAVEN and HELL, are said to have been endowed with them in consequence of their being frequented by the servants of the members of the *upper* and *lower* houses of parliament. These epithets were deemed characteristic of their customers: the *high* and the *low*; many other pieces of local humour, were it necessary, might be quoted, among which, the party-coloured gentry's assuming their masters' titles, forming committees, appointing a speaker, and discussing *bills*, are perhaps the most prominent. When those houses were demolished, the *domestic* distinction was still preserved in two others in the vicinity. The LORDS, as they called themselves, adjourned to the STAR and GARTER, and the COMMONS to the SHIP, both in Old Palace-yard. The *scores* chalked upon the door of the committee-room, as it was termed, of the former, were, as may well be conceived, *curious*. With respect to the lower house being called HELL, we think an honourable member once made some allusion to it in another situation, when he said, upon breaking up, "and the whole herd ran violently down a *steep place*." PURGATORY was, probably, in former times, the place where the prisoners waited *for bail*. Editor.

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*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Honourable Henry Home, of Kames, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland: Containing Sketches of the Progress of Literature and general Improvement in Scotland during the greater Part of the Eighteenth Century.* Two volumes, quarto, 1807.

*(Continued from page 45.)*

"In February, 1752, Mr. Home was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Session, and took his seat on the bench on the 6th of that month, by the title of LORD KAMES. This promotion was attended with general satisfaction of his country, as he stood high in the public esteem, both on the score of his abilities and knowledge of the laws, and his integrity and moral virtues; as a judge, his opinions and decrees were dictated by an acute understanding, an ardent feeling of justice, and a perfect acquaintance with the jurisprudence of his country; which, notwithstanding the variety of pursuits in which his comprehensive mind had alternately found exercise, had always been his principal study, and the favourite object of his researches."

During the geater part of the time that Lord K. had a seat in the Court of Session, the state of the bench was in a conspicuous degree favourable to the exertion of superior abilities.

"It was no ordinary mental energy that could distinguish itself in the daily comparison with such men as PRINGLE OF ALEMOOR, FERGUSON OF PITFOUR, SIR THOMAS MILLER OF GLENLEE, LOCKHART OF COVINGTON, MACQUEEN OF BRAXFIELD, and THE YOUNGER PRESIDENT DUNDAS."

In speaking of Lord K. as a judge, Lord W. observes, that in the material requisites he was great and exemplary.

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* "This is a mistake, for the head was placed at the north end of Westminster-hall."

We take *near* to be an indefinite term, which might very well include so short a space as that here alluded to; if the author had meant *close* he would have said adjoining. Editor.

"If," says he, "we acknowledge that in some subordinate qualities he fell short of that general eminence, it is but to say, that he partook, like other men, of the imperfections of our common nature."

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"His character had in it somewhat of the humourist; and it must be owned, that at times, from the exuberance of his spirits, and a certain playfulness of mind which, in his lighter hours, gave a singular charm to his conversation, he was apt to transgress the rules of that stricter decorum which is expected from, and which truly becomes, the situation he filled. Even on the bench he could not on all occasions keep a guard on his constitutional vivacity, which sometimes broke out in amusing sallies of spirits, where the subject of discussion led to a ludicrous train of thought, or the occasional wit of the counsel made it difficult for the judge to suppress a happy repartee. But this rarely happened; and as his general demeanor was proper and becoming, so those slighter imperfections were veiled over and forgotten amidst the valuable and splendid qualities of his mind, and the uncorrupted integrity which formed the basis of his judicial character."

It is a trait of his character, equally excellent and eminent, that when he had attained this dignified situation, he became more decidedly the patron of literature. Dr. Adam Smith, then in the height of his reputation, observed, in reference to a remark on the great number of eminent writers that Scotland had of late years produced, "We must every one of us acknowledge Kames for our master."

"Before the period of which we now treat, that is, towards the middle of the eighteenth century, although science had attained in Scotland to a high degree of eminence, by the genius and talents of MACLAURIN, the taste for elegant literature was feeble, and gave no promise of a rapid advancement."

Yet it appears that the Scottish writers had, in the early part of it, began to pay attention to style. Of these BLACKWELL is mentioned as a strong example.

"His model was Lord Shaftesbury; but wanting taste and judgment, his copy is a complete caricature"—

though we think that he had made choice of a *bad original*.

Lord W. pursuing his subject, which is in this part of his work to give a concise history of Scottish literature in the period to which we have alluded, observes, that,

"In the end of the year 1754, a few men of talents, who came afterward to make a distinguished figure in the literary world, projected the plan of a REVIEW, to be published at Edinburgh," (under the title of the EDINBURGH REVIEW,) "a work which, while its principal object was to give an account of the progress of Scottish literature, should occasionally take notice of such other works, either English or foreign, as seemed best entitled to the public attention."

It appears that this work, although conducted by SMITH, BLAIR, and ROBERTSON, was not attended with much success; perhaps the reviewers being men of *real genius*, had not sufficient *malignity* in their compositions to render their effusions universally execrated, which in *point of sale* the *trade* will tell us is the *next* best thing to the having them universally admired. Only two numbers were published, July and December 1755, which, like the sketches of Raphael, Michael Angelo, or Carracci, in the graphic art, are now become literary curiosities.

We could with great pleasure dwell upon this part of the volume before us, but must repress our desire,

"Lest in temptation's path we gang astray,"

and deviate too far from our principal object. Yet we will, even at the hazard of unreasonable extension, just allude to the literary societies of Edinburgh, because we conceive that they were the germs from which have sprung many of those admirable works which, while they have improved our minds, have lightened our labours.

The *Rankenian Club* (which was instituted as early in the last century as the year 1716, and continued its meetings till after 1760) was distinguished by the names of several of the most eminent literary characters at that time in Scotland.

"The *Select Society*, of which the design was projected by Mr. Allan Ramsay, the painter,* was instituted at Edinburgh in 1754; and, though soon more numerous and

* "Mr. ALLAN RAMSAY, *junior*," (a gentleman whom many of our contemporaries must remember to have once rivalled Sir Joshua Reynolds,) "whose merits in his profession raised him to the distinction of King's painter, was the only son of the celebrated ALLAN RAMSAY, the Scottish poet, author of that beautiful pastoral drama the *Gentle Shepherd*."

promiscuous than its title warranted, included most of the men of letters at that time resident in the vicinity of Edinburgh."

To the influence of this society Lord W. attributes the diffusion of the taste for letters in Scotland, and the kindling, or rather rekindling, the fire of genius: in these observations we concur. Those animating sparks, those electric flashes, that so frequently vivify even the historic page, have, perhaps, been extracted by collision: in lighter productions this is still more apparent. Had the society at Button's never existed, we should not, it is probable, have considered the former part of the eighteenth century as the Augustan age of English literature: therefore we can easily believe, glancing our eyes upon the names of its members, that the *Select Society* had, in its time, the same influence upon the literature of Scotland.

"Of the Select Society Lord Kames was one of the chief supporters; and there are those yet alive who recollect with pleasure the brilliant display of his fancy and ingenuity in unpremeditated discussion on the various topics, literary and philosophical, which furnished their debates. It may indeed with truth be asserted, that no association of which he was a member was ever known to flag, or abate in the spirited prosecution of its objects, while he took a share in its proceedings."

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"In 1755, Lord Kames was appointed a member of the board of trustees for the encouragement of the fisheries, arts, and manufactures of Scotland; and in the same, or following year, he was chosen one of the commissioners for the management of the forfeited estates annexed to the crown, of which the rents were destined to be applied to the improvement of the highlands and islands of Scotland. In discharge of these important trusts, which regulated the disposal of a very large annual revenue in purposes of national utility, and particularly in the advancement of agriculture and manufactures, he was a faithful and zealous servant of the public."

At the boards he generally officiated as chairman; and it was impossible that the multifarious concerns connected with these branches of national industry could have been in better hands. Since the year 1745, a new spirit, which has expanded into commercial pursuits, and consequently has embraced the arts, manufactures, fisheries, and a number of their subordinate connexions, has arisen in Scotland, the effects of which are hourly felt, and the progress of which may be daily marked. Seconded by the talents and industry of the people, it is not in literature alone that we have found an amicable, instead, as of old, an hostile rival, in the exertions of our northern brethren.

"In 1757, Lord Kames published, in one volume, 8vo, the Statute Law of Scotland abridged, with historical Notes. The object of this work" (and a most useful object it is) "is to arrange and methodize the whole body of Scottish statutes, by reducing the contents of each act under a general title."

He had an intention to counteract, as far as could be done with safety, a very general inconvenience, which has long been felt and avowed, and of which the progress of commerce renders both nations every day more sensible, namely, that which arises from the circumstance of the united kingdom of Great Britain being regulated by two different systems of law. This idea, which he expanded into a number of tracts upon the subject, he communicated to Lord Hardwicke, who, in a series of letters inserted in this chapter, gave him great encouragement to proceed, advising him in his investigation to begin with the *criminal law*.

It is with some reluctance, and, at the same time, with the greatest deference to the memories of those great men, that we observe, that they had, in this pursuit, applied their brilliant talents to the operation of a machine by much too powerful for them either to *counteract* or to *combine*. The laws of every nation have arisen from necessity; they were, in every instance, intended to repress the enormities, to secure the property, or to encourage the piety of the people; they were, consequently, adapted to their passions, their interests, and their feelings; and although, upon the broadest scale, human nature may be said to be the same, yet we shall, in its subordinate parts, find it everywhere diversified by local circumstances: there are propensities, we might say prejudices, indigenous to every soil, which legislative wisdom has, in all ages, endeavoured either to repress or to encourage: therefore, morally speaking, it is next to impossible to adapt the code of one country so as to embrace the crimes, to regulate the property, or to subdue the prepossessions of another. This has been particularly observable betwixt England and Scotland, with respect to those laws

which sprung from the ancient *stamina* of each, as far as related to punishments, tenures, descents, entails, and a number of other particulars combined with those subjects. Commercial and fiscal regulations, which are of a date comparatively modern, and bear equally, or nearly so, upon both, may well admit of a combination, and become the subjects of a general code: but further than these, notwithstanding our respect for those talents that have attempted legal combination and extension, we think it would be impolitic, if not impossible, to carry them.*

This subject, however, acting upon the energetic mind of Lord Kames, produced his *Historical Law Tracts*, in one volume, 8vo, printed at Edinburgh in 1759; and adopting the hint of Lord Hardwicke, turned his attention to the history of criminal law; "a subject of the highest importance, and which he has treated with consummate ability, and with a truly philosophic spirit of investigation."†

To follow Lord W. in his observations on the legal writings and exertions of Lord K. would be, from the faint sketch that we should be able to give of them, unjust to their author: they will be read with very considerable interest, both for the importance of their subjects and the elegance of their diction.

"The active mind of Lord Kames, earnestly occupied for some years, as we have seen, by studies and researches connected with his profession, appears now to have sought a relaxation for a while, by turning to pursuits altogether different in their object, yet sufficiently interesting to give full employment to his comprehensive powers, and a grateful exercise of his ruling passion, the desire for the improvement of mankind. A strong sense of parental duties led him to turn his attention to the education of his children, as soon as he judged the infant mind capable of receiving elementary instruction, the passions beginning to exert their influence, so as to require a judicious guidance and controul, and a dawning of the moral sense sufficient to lay the foundation of right and wrong, vice and virtue."

In consequence of these parental impressions, he, in 1761, published a small volume, with the title of "Introduction to the Art of Thinking." Of this work, though Lord W. commends the plan, he observes, "that the author seems occasionally to have deviated from it, by adapting his maxims and examples to a more advanced period of education." But this deviation we take to have arisen from that laudable partiality with which every parent views the expanding genius and talents of his offspring. He sees them in a daily state of improvement, and writes maxims rather calculated for the guidance of their future years than their present mental exertions, rather adapted to the fruition than to the gradual progression of their genius.

"Dr. Franklin, who, together with his eldest son, made a visit in Scotland in the end of the autumn 1759, had received particular attentions from Lord Kames, and had passed with him some days at his country-seat in Berwickshire. This laid the foundation of a friendship and correspondence between those eminent men which subsisted during their joint lives.

"In return to a request made by Lord Kames to obtain from Dr. Franklin copies of his printed writings, the latter thus addresses him:—

"*London, January* 3, 1760.

"MY DEAR LORD,

"You have been kindly pleased to desire all my publications. I had daily expectations of procuring some of them from a friend to whom I formerly sent them when I was in America, and postponed writing to you till I should obtain them: but at length he tells me he cannot find them. Very mortifying this to an author, that his works should so soon be lost! So I can now only send you my *Observations on the Peopling of Countries*, which happens to have been reprinted here; *The Description of the Pensylvania Fire-place*, a machine of my contriving; and some little sketches that have been printed in the *Grand Magazine*, which I should hardly own, did I not know that your friendly partiality would make them seem tolerable."

* * * * * * *

"No one can more sincerely rejoice than I do at the reduction of Canada; and this not merely as I am a colonist, but as I am a Briton. I have long been of opinion, that *the foundations of the future grandeur and stability of the British empire lie in America*; and, though, like other foundations, they are low and little seen, they are nevertheless broad and strong enough to support the greatest political structure human wisdom ever yet erected. I am therefore by no means for restoring of Canada. If we keep it, all the country, from St. Lawrence to

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* The attempt of even *the Conqueror* to introduce the *Norman laws* into this kingdom ended in a *capitulation*, by which the English laws were confirmed.—EDITOR.

† This subject he has still further investigated, No. X. Appendix.

Mississippi, will, in the course of another century, be filled with British people. Britain itself will become vastly more populous, by the immense increase of its commerce; the Atlantic sea will be covered with your trading ships; and your naval power, thence continually increasing, will extend your influence round the whole globe and over the world!*—If the French remain in Canada, they will continually harass our colonies by the Indians," (and) "impede, if not prevent, their growth; your progress to greatness will at best be slow, and give room for many accidents that may for ever prevent it—— But I refrain, for I see you begin to think my notions extravagant, and look upon them as the ravings of a mad prophet.

"Your lordship's kind offer of Penn's picture is extremely obliging. But were it certainly his picture, it would be too valuable a curiosity for me to think of accepting it. I should only desire leave to take a copy of it. I could wish to know the history of the picture before it came into your hands, and the grounds for supposing it his. I have at present some doubts about it: first, because the primitive quakers used to declare against pictures as a vain expense: a man's suffering his portrait to be taken was condemned as pride; and I think to this day it is very little practised among them. Then it is on board; and I imagine the practice of painting portraits on boards did not come down so low as to Penn's time; but of this I am not certain. My other reason is, an anecdote I have heard, viz. that when old Lord Cobham was adorning his gardens at Stowe with the busts of famous men, he made inquiry of the family for a picture of William Penn, in order to get a bust formed from it, but could find none: that Sylvanus Bevan, an old quaker apothecary, remarkable for the notice he takes of countenances, and a knack † he has of cutting in ivory strong likenesses of persons he has once seen, hearing of Lord Cobham's desire, set himself to recollect Penn's face, with which he had been well acquainted, and cut a little bust of him in ivory, which he sent to Lord Cobham without any letter or notice that it was Penn's. But my lord, who had personally known Penn, on seeing it, immediately cried out, "Whence comes this? It is William Penn himself!" and from this little bust the large one in the gardens was formed.—I doubt, too, whether the whisker was not quite out of use at the time when Penn must have been of the age appearing on the face of that picture. And yet, notwithstanding these reasons, I am not without some hope that it may be his, because I know some eminent quakers have their pictures drawn and deposited with trusty friends; and I also know that there is extant at Philadelphia a very good picture of Mrs. Penn, his last wife. After all, I own I have a strong desire to be satisfied concerning this picture; and as Bevan is yet living here, and many other old quakers that remember William Penn, who died but in 1718, I would wish to have it sent me carefully packed in a box by the waggon (for I would not trust it by sea), that I may obtain their opinion. The charges I shall very cheerfully pay; and if it proves to be Penn's picture, I shall be greatly obliged to your lordship for leave to take a copy of it, and will carefully return the original.*

"My son joins with me in most respectful compliments to you and Lady Kames. Our conversation till we came to York was chiefly a recollection of what we had seen and heard, the pleasure we had enjoyed, and the kindnesses we had received in Scotland, and how far that country had exceeded our expectations. On the whole, I must say, I think the time spent there was six weeks of the *densest* happiness I have met with in any part of my life: and the agreeable and instructive society we found there in such plenty, has left so pleasing an impression on my memory, that did not strong connexions draw me elsewhere, I believe Scotland is the place I should chuse to spend the remainder of my days in.

"I have the honour to be,
"With the sincerest esteem and affection,
"My dear lord, &c. &c.
"B. FRANKLIN."

**The fourth, which is the last chapter in this the second book, Lord W. has devoted to a most ample, accurate, and elegant detail of the great work of Lord Kames, the Elements of Criticism: this he traces from its source, which was a design in the author "to proceed altogether upon a new plan, and to adopt a mode of investigation different from that which had been followed by any preceding writers, either among the ancients or moderns; a design, therefore, in which," says Lord W. "I think he had the merit of originality, and is justly entitled to the praise of being the *inventor* of *a science*; I mean, that which has been with propriety termed, *philosophical criticism*. As this may at first sight appear a bold assertion, it is necessary to be at some pains in illustrating and supporting it."**

* This, notwithstanding the number of sinister events which have, in somewhat less than half a century, happened, may, to this time, be deemed prophetic.—EDITOR.

† Sure carving in this extraordinary manner portraits in ivory is something more than a knack.—EDITOR.

* "The picture here mentioned was sent to Dr. Franklin, according to his wish, and it was never returned."

This labour Lord W. has successfully undertaken: he has traced the origin and progress of the *art* of criticism, as we have remarked, from its origin, and from his observations, formed a treatise at once elucidatory and entertaining; through which we wish we could follow the learned author, but as we have already extended both quotation and observation respecting this volume to their full length, we must refer our readers to the work, which would, indeed, in this part of it, derive little advantage from unconnected specimens such as we could only lay before them. In a disquisition of this nature, the system should be taken together: like a mirror, it may form a beautiful and perfect whole; but break it, and the particles, however brilliant, would be totally useless.

To this volume is subjoined an appendix, consisting of 103 pages, in the first part of which we have

"BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES *of some* SCOTSMEN, *eminent in classical literature, who flourished in the period from the end of the sixteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century.*"

These notices only refer to five writers of the first class, viz. ROBERT JOHNSTON, ROBERT BAILLIE, ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, PATRICK HUME, and Mr. JOHN SAGE; and three of the second, who may be ranked as elegant, though not profound scholars, viz. WM. DRUMMOND *of Hawthornden, the Rev. Mr.* NINIAN PATERSON, and *Sir* GEORGE MACKENZIE *of Rosehaugh*; we wish these notices had been extended. The eight articles that follow, consist of, II. A Letter from *Mr.* HENRY HOME *to the Rev.* SAMUEL CLARK, 1723, with the answer.—III. *On Final Causes.* In this Lord Kames has very ingeniously detected an error of Goldsmith, but it seems to have arisen entirely from hurry, we can hardly say *ardour* of composition, because we have reason to believe that although by his genius and his diction he embellished every subject upon which he descanted, yet in natural philosophy his pen did not *exactly* follow the scope of his talents. The IVth article is A LETTER *to Lord* KAMES *from the Rev. Dr.* JOHN MACFARLAN.—V. LETTER *from Dr.* THOMAS REED.—VI. LETTER *from* DAVID HUME.—VII. *A Character of Dr.* THOMAS BLACKWELL, *written by Dr.* ALEXANDER GERRARD.—VIII. *A List of the Members of the* RANKENIAN CLUB, *furnished by* GEORGE WALLACE, *Esq. Advocate, one of the last surviving Members.*—IX. LETTERS *from* THOMAS REID, *D.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, to Lord* KAMES.—The last article in the appendix, No. X. is a tract *On the* PRINCIPLES *of* CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE, *as unfolded in Lord* KAMES's *Essay on the History of the Criminal Law, with an Examination of the Theory of* MONTESQUIEU, *and* BECCARIA, *relative to Crimes and Punishments.*

*(To be continued.)*

*A Letter to the Right Honourable Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons in the late Parliament. By a Member of that Parliament.*

Bow wow! exclaims Sir William Belfond to the penitent squire of Alsatia, in order to remind him that he had before clamoured the *cant* of a CABAL. Of the same nature was the clamour raised against the present administration, for the *unpardonable* crime of being honoured with the confidence of their royal master. These ebullitions of the public mind have been many times excited and at all periods with nearly the same success; they were raised by the whigs into clamours against HARLEY and BOLINGBROKE, and by BOLINGBROKE against WALPOLE; we have seen them operate against LORD NORTH and the late WILLIAM PITT; and we have read many effusions which wanted nothing but truth, wit, humour, genius, and common sense, to render them perfect compositions, against the administration of LORD SIDMOUTH. The motives that stimulated those rhetorical flourishes, and literary exertions are perfectly *understood* by all parties as they are the current coin of party-coloured sentiment, and *pass* from the one side to the other with the greatest facility.

Revolving this subject in our minds, we are of opinion that the best answer to all that has been heard or read upon it, would, on every occasion, have been the concise conjunction that we have quoted.

Bow-wow!

which we take to be an expletive that ought to be exalted into importance, because it humanizes BARKING,* when a BONE or a *bonus* is the subject of contention, and would, it is probable, in

* Vide page 27.

many instances have answered the purpose of a more elaborate speech.

However, the author of this letter has thought otherwise; he has therefore framed an oration, addressed to the right honourable person whom the title designates; and although we are not very friendly to the publication of *speeches* that never were *spoken*, we cannot withhold from this our commendation, for two reasons: first, because it contains, we believe, a considerable portion of truth; and, secondly, because it is at least as well written as any of the compositions on the same subjects that have lately come under our inspection.

# THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

AUGUST 7. Mr. CARR, from York, and Mrs. GROVE, from Liverpool, made their first appearance at the Haymarket Theatre; the former as *Corporal Foss*, and the latter as Miss *Lucretia Mac Tab*, in *The Poor Gentleman*. Mrs. GROVE displayed a considerable portion of spirit, and some humour, and would be a useful acquisition to any theatre: Mr. CARR wanted tenderness to render his part very interesting.

13. A new comedy, in three acts, called "ERRORS EXCEPTED," was presented for the first time; the principal characters, and fable, of which, are as follow:—

Frank Woodland.....Mr. YOUNG.
Commodore Convoy....Mr. FAWCETT.
Mr. Convoy.....Mr. GROVE.
Lawyer Verdict.....Mr. MATHEWS.
Mr. Grumley.....Mr. WADDY.
Old Mannerly.....Mr. CHAPMAN.
Tom Mannerly.....Mr. DE CAMP.
Gabriel Invoice.....Mr. CARLES.
Richard.....Mr. LISTON.
Mr. Ringbolt.....Mr. WHARTON.
William.....Mr. TRUMAN.
Samuel.....Mr. MALE.

Sylvia.....Mrs. LITCHFIELD.
Mrs. Hall.....Mrs. LISTON.
Betty Barnes.....Mrs. POWELL.
Fanny Freeman.....Mrs. GIBBS.

FABLE.

The father of Frank Woodland leaves his estate mortgaged to the elder Mr. Grumley; to redeem which a sum is bequeathed in addition to the amount of a debt due from Gabriel Invoice, a dishonest speculator, who not only eludes payment of what he already owes, but fleeces Frank Woodland of his remaining inheritance. The young man is by his villany not only reduced to live on the fruits of his education, but obliged to resign his pretensions to Sylvia Convoy, a young woman of large fortune, whom he had addressed under an idea that he would possess property of his own by the redemption of his father's mortgage.

This lady has two other suitors—Mr. Grumley, who holds Frank Woodland's estate; and Mr. Verdict, a foppish but persevering attorney. The first she dislikes for the brutality of his manners, and for his folly in trying to conceal a low but honest origin; and the other is detected in having broken a promise of marriage to Mrs. Hall, a widow in business, who meets and circumvents her faithless lawyer at every opportunity he takes to address Sylvia.

Commodore Convoy and Mr. Convoy are brothers, and joint guardians to their niece Sylvia. The commodore's carriage, on his return from a distant command, breaks down, and this accident is taken advantage of by a stranger, who, while the servants are gone for another chaise, attempts to rob the commodore; the latter resists; when the opportune entrance of Frank Woodland prevents the robber, and discovers him to be the fraudulent Gabriel Invoice, who had plundered Frank of his fortune, lost it at the gaming-table, and, hearing the commodore mention that he travelled with a considerable sum, had adopted the rash resolution of retrieving his own broken fortune at the commodore's expense, and without in the least suspecting that the commodore is his near relation, whose very long residence abroad prevents their knowing each other.

The wife of Gabriel Invoice, and her infant, are both deserted by him, and left to experience the resentment of his creditors. Commodore Convoy is at this time bringing home a large bequest from India, which is left solely and independently to Gabriel's wife, and out of which she restores Frank Woodland the property her husband had defrauded him of—Frank having been the only one of Gabriel's claimants who, in his resentment to the husband, had not forgotten to commiserate the wife.

Old Mannerly has been a village schoolmaster, but is reduced to toil as a gardener by the oppression of his landlord Grumley, who sends the old man's son, Tom Mannerly, to sea on a false charge of peculation, because the youth had refused to marry Grumley's neglected mistress, and because Tom had resented the 'squire's ill-usage of Fanny Freeman, an interesting girl, between whom

and Tom there is a reciprocal affection. Betty Barnes, a most communicative landlady, is the cousin and protectress of Fanny Freeman; they both reside at the village inn, where several of the events of the play take place. The scenes in this inn are much enlivened by Richard, a rustic waiter, whose blundering "Errors" produce some material incidents. Frank Woodland having rather warmly expostulated with Grumley on his treatment of the tenantry, a quarrel ensues, and Frank is put in custody by the vindictive 'squire, for an assault. Sylvia Convoy at this time confesses her regard for Frank, and asks her guardian's permission to marry him; but an equivoque ensues, by which the commodore supposes she means Gabriel Invoice instead of Frank, and, of course refuses to give his niece to a highwayman. The imprisonment of Frank seems to strengthen this supposition, till an ecclaircissement takes place, by which every thing is set right. Sylvia weds Frank, Tom marries Fanny, the lawyer keeps his promise to the widow Hall, the 'squire is obliged to receive the acquittance-money for the mortgage of Frank's estate; and, some few "*Errors Excepted*," all the parties are suitably recompensed.

This comedy is from the fruitful pen of Mr. T. Dibdin; and, like the generality of that gentleman's pieces, owes much of its success to pun, equivoque, and whimsical incident. It certainly will not rank among his best performances; but it met with little opposition, and has been repeated several times. The prologue and epilogue (the latter a production of considerable merit) shall be given in our next.

# POETRY.

## SCENE BETWIXT A NEEDY POET AND A BOOKSELLER.

BY MARMADUKE MERRYMAN.

WHAT comedy could yield such ample mirth
As to be present at the labour'd birth
Of verse, the progeny of poet's brain?
To see him bite his nails, and scratch his pate,
In lamentation dire deplore his fate,
And scratch and bite, and bite and scratch in vain.

The poet's steed all steeds can sure surpass,
Yet humoursome, sometimes, as mule or ass,
Spur, switch, are vain: he'll not a step advance:
As soon a miser you'd persuade to lend
His ill-got pelf to save a sinking friend,
Or teach a clumsy elephant to dance.

But oh! how widely different the scene,
When the hack'd hobby, placid and serene,
Keeps ambling on in smooth and even pace;
The sun of pleasure gilds the poet's brow,
In verse he wallows as in mire the sow,
And without whip or spur obtains the race.

Now (dissipated Melancholy's fume)
He skips, he frisks, he paces round the room:
"Ye gods!" he cries, "'tis done! 'tis done!
I've got it!
Great Phœbus thanks! my poem's now complete;
'Tis mine again to drink, again to eat"—
And deems full fifty pieces in his pocket.

Onward he paces (triumph in his looks)
To him*—unlearned, tho' he deals in books,
Whom bibliopolist the learned call;
His various shelves replete with learned lore,
And modern novels many a flimsy score,
And Shakspeare's honour'd bust adorns his wall.

"Dear sir!"—and out the poet lugs his treasure—
"I hope I don't intrude upon your leisure!
A poem richly spic'd with attic salt
I license crave to cede to your perusal,
And mean to offer you the first refusal.
My ale, you'll find, is brew'd from genuine malt."—

(Uplifting shoulders in disdainful shrug)
"Verses, believe me, sir, are quite a drug,
We use them but to light our nightly taper;
In garret ream on reams supinely sleep:
Walk up, sir, if you please, and take a peep;
I'll sell you them a bargain—mere waste paper."—

"Waste paper!" (cries the poet in a rage)
"How dull, how stupid sure the tasteless age,
For poësy divine to have no relish;
What you've announc'd to me seems quite mysterious.
Dear sir! you certainly cannot be serious,
Or prone, perhaps, a little to embellish."—

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* Far be it from the author's intention to mean this trait as a general satire upon bibliopolists, many of whom are gentlemen of erudition. The satire is merely levelled at those who, devoid of a classical taste, devote their press to the publication of flimsy novel upon novel, which seem to inundate as a torrent, and to deluge the world with a crude and indigested chaos of pallid ghosts, clanging chains, screeching owls, boding ravens, haunted towers, darksome windings, nodding ruins, and inconsistent whirligigs of every description.

"Embellish!—Zounds! d'ye mean to say I
lie?"—
"Dear sir! sweet sir! *pardonnez moi*, not I!
Such gross insinuation sure were wrong;
But dealers claim a right, by long prescription,
Like poets, to embellish a description!
This diff'rence, they in prose, and we in
song."—

"Great bard! accept the total of my reams,
Illuminate them with your brighter beams;
Gain from them, if thou canst, the ready
penny.
If thou wouldst revel 'midst the golden mine,
Poesy disclaim, in novel-writing shine,
'Tis there alone thou'st chance to please
the many.'"

*Arundel, July* 28, 1807.

## "OUR FATHERS, WHERE ARE THEY?"

"OUR fathers, where are they?"—a small
spot of earth
Secretes their remains from our sight;
Beneath yonder turf, in the lonely church-
yard,
Their eye-lids are clos'd to the light.

"Our fathers, where are they?"—their spi-
rits have soar'd
To heaven's pure mansions of rest,
And there, midst a circle of angels, they
taste
The ethereal joys of the blest.

"Our fathers, where are they?"—their souls
from above
Watch over our earthly employ;
E'en there, ev'ry virtuous deed of their sons
Still adds to their heav'nly joy.

Pursue then, ye sons, the virtuous paths
Your fathers before you have trod,
Assur'd, when life's taper shall fade, they
will lead
To your fathers—to heav'n—to God.

40, H—— S——. JAMES B. BROWN.

## EVENING.

BEHIND yon western hill with saffron
gleam
Descending Phœbus darts his parting beam,
In gradual progress leaves the dark'ning plain,
And hides his orb amid the briny main.
—Now modest Evening, veil'd in sober grey,
Slow onward steals along the starry way;
While sylvan scenes, in varied charms array'd,
Are scarce discern'd—for soft'ning into shade
Is ev'ry prospect round—the wood-clad hill—
The tow'r tremendous—and meand'ring rill.
No longer row is heard, on verdant spray,
The plumy minstrels chant their pleasing
lay.
Such stillness reigns—save when in frolic
mood
The cooling zephyrs stir the waving wood,
Or on the thicket or on dancing bough,
"With love-lorn plainings tremulous and
slow,"
The warbling wood-lark strains his little throat,
While echo soft returns the grateful note;
Or where the swallows take their ev'ning
round
O'er drowsy pond with slimy verdure
crown'd.
No more his pond'rous axe the woodman
rears
To fell some stately tree, the pride of years,
But joyful hies, from rustic labour freed,
With homeward step across the dewy mead.
O meek-ey'd maiden! harbinger of rest,
Whose genial presence sooths the throbbing
breast,
Bids snake-wrapt Envy, ever-restless Pride,
With Care low-thoughted, all at once sub-
side;
Let me, while fields thy dulcet robings
wear,
A wand'ring vot'ry in the train appear;
From the full town's obstrep'rous scenes re-
tir'd,
Pursue my way, with Contemplation fir'd,
Thro' moonlight grove, or near some vocal
stream,
On its green bank t' indulge a moral theme.

J. H—K—N—S.

*Finsbury, July* 6, 1807.

## STANZAS TO THE ROSE.

BY T. ENORT.

*Dedicated to Mrs. Anna S——.*

RICH blushing rose, whose charms unri-
vall'd bloom,
In Summer's gorgeous gay apparel drest,
Thy glowing tints of exquisite perfume,
Bowing with morn's fresh pearls thy ruby
crest.

Thy sun-warm cheek with liveliest dyes im-
prest,
And silken leaves which odorous sweets
exhale,
Whose full blown verdure decks thy fragrant
breast,
In loveliest garb attir'd of crimson, hail!

Tho' bards inferior tribes may lavish sing,
The dew-hung flower * which shuns the
glare of light,
The violet blue, or earliest bud of Spring,
Cold bosom'd Modesty's meek snow-drop
white,

---

* The evening primrose.

The lily dip'd in silvery radiance clear,
Or May's own king-cup richly bath'd in gold;
Yet none with thee can, glittering rose, compare,
Or matchless hues like thy ripe gems unfold.
Flora's bright queen, with Beauty's ensign grac'd,
Quick let me pluck thee for my Anna fair,
In whose soft bosom's snow-white mansion plac'd,
Thou may'st awhile her fond attention share;
But, ah! choice flower, thou little know'st how blest,
Wrapp'd in Love's chaste Elysium, thou wilt lie;
Nor can'st thou judge, delicious rose, at rest
In that pure Heaven, how sweetly thou wilt die!

## SONNET TO CONTENT.

*Written at Eltham School, 1795, by T. Enort.*

FORTUNE's more partial smiles let others share,
Her liberal gifts she still may hold from me,
I only ask some humble dwelling, where
I may, O mild Content, o'er-rul'd by thee,
Life's peace enjoy at distance from the crowd,
Plac'd on some verdant heath or hillock's side,
Nor envy those (the great and pamper'd proud)
Who swell Prosperity's rich golden tide;
There, O Content, my wishes to complete,
Let me be master of some moss-roof'd cell
Where Nature's charms in wild luxuriance meet,
And all in tranquil beauty loves to dwell,
Where no ambitious thoughts my mind shall swell
To gloom the sunshine of my rustic seat.

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,

If the following poetical attempts should be thought worthy of a place in your excellent magazine, you will, by their insertion, oblige A CONSTANT READER.

## TO THE POPPY.

WHEN jocund summer leads her laughing hours,
And decks her zone with odorific flow'rs,
'Tis then thy charms attract the vulgar gaze,
And tempt the view with meretricious blaze;
Caught by thy glare, with pleasure they behold
Thy glowing crimson melting into gold:
In vain to nobler minds thy lure is spread,
Thy painted front, thy cup of glowing red;
Beneath thy bloom such noxious vapours lie,
That when obtain'd, and smelt, we loathe and fly;
Thus pleasure spreads for all her silken joys,
And oft', too late, the painted prospect cloys.

JUVENIS.

## TO THE SWALLOW.

HAST thou a star thy path to guide,
That with the rolling year,
When sweet the rosy moments glide,
Thy certain voice we hear?

When April starts, and wakes around
The sleeping fragrance from the ground,
And lightly o'er the living scene
Spreads his tend'rest, softest green;

O'er Ocean's vast and tractless fields,
Hither thou bend'st thy flight,
Thy airy car the whirlwind yields
Thro' realms of liquid light.

A thousand gambols catch our look,
While thou dippest in the brook,
Or bendest o'er the lake's wide way,
Sporting in the noontide ray.

When Winter spreads his icy hands
Thou leav'st the silent vale,
"An annual guest in other lands
Another spring to hail."

Thus adulation, fleeting flow'r,
Bends to greet our happier hour;
But, on our dark and gloomy day,
Leaves us alone to trace our way.

JUVENIS.

## TO PHILANTHROPY.

### Ode II.*

*Written, on reading the Report of the Royal Humane Society, for 1807, by John Stoyle, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy.*

AGAIN, Philanthropy divine,
To celebrate thy bright career,
Again the grateful task be mine,
With aim, though humble, yet sincere;
Since twice apparently the orb of day
Across th' equator roll'd his task assign'd,
Lo! still thy beams a constant light display,
O spark of essence from th' all perfect mind!
Nor yet impair'd thy lustre bright,
Or less thy power to save;
Increasing still thy dear delight
Restrains th' insatiate grave;
Grim Death still owns thy renovating power,
And prostrate at thy feet resigns his dart:
For history still records each conquering hour,
And thrills with joy the sympathizing heart,
His terrors yet protracted at thy nod,
Proclaims thy high descent, and proves thee
BORN OF GOD!

II.

Czar of the North, how great thy fame
In dignify'd humanity,
Whose noble deeds exalt the name,
The sovereign name, of Majesty!

* Ode I. will be found in the Annual Report for 1807, page 34.

Thy Lord, who bath'd and wip'd the Apostles' feet,
Approving saw thy generous heart expand;
And mercy sent from heaven appeared to meet
Th' untir'd exertions of thy royal hand.
Thus, O Philanthropy, thy reign
Assume in every breast,
Till nought of passions base remain
To marr thy halcyon rest:
Thus, daughter of most happy skies, pervade
The monarch and the subject with thy love,
Till in each heart thy image be pourtray'd
To fit the soul for happier scenes above;
Where war or warlike hosts shall ne'er appear
To stain th' unsullied bliss of one eternal year.
To western shores thy power extends,
Beyond th' Atlantic wave it roves,
Each savage tribe thy smile befriends,
Tho' deep immur'd in untrod groves!
Thy humanizing rays still send afar,
And with thy loveliness illume each face,
As through great Nature's frame each beaming star
Deep in old Night the gloomy shades shall chase;
Send to the South thy ray most pure,
And thence thy foes expel;
On earth's domain thy right secure,
And there supremely dwell:
Then great in godlike deeds, thy matchless worth
Shall thither bring from heaven celestial Peace,
Dark Error fly-thy presence far from earth,
And Truth's transcendent excellence ne'er cease
To unveil thy powerful charms to every soul
That welcomes thy embrace and loves thy sweet controul.

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# JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
# FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*(Continued from page 65.)*

JULY 13.

LORD Sidmouth asked Lord Hawkesbury what measures ministers meant to propose for augmenting the regular force, and improving the general means of defence of the country? He made some observations on the important and critical state of public affairs; and was answered by Lord Hawkesbury, that a communication on the subject was already in a train to be laid before Parliament.

Lord Grenville said, that the present being a crisis which called for the collective energies of the country, nothing was so essential to that view as the admission of 4,000,000 of Catholics to a full participation of the British constitution. He conjured the Parliament to turn its attention to this important measure.

Lord Spencer took occasion to reprobate the assertion, that the late ministers had appealed to Parliament against their sovereign; and said, that they would not have mentioned the facts connected with their removal if they had not found that some of their successors had laid before the public a false and garbled statement of the transactions.

Lord Erskine also said a few words on the necessity of Parliament being a check upon ministers; and Lord Limerick deprecated all party discussions at the present crisis.

14. After a long discussion on the American Treaty Indemnity Bill, in which the conduct of the late and present ministry formed the principal theme, Lord Suffolk recommended conciliation with the United States; and the bill was read a third time, and passed.

15. Several bills were forwarded through their respective stages.

16. The Exchequer Bills bills were read a third time and passed.

17. Several bills received the royal assent, and the House was afterwards occupied with a desultory conversation on the Irish Glebe Houses Bill.

20. Several bills were forwarded through their respective stages; and on the motion of Lord Suffolk, who was about to speak on the subject of the defence of the nation, the bar was ordered to be cleared.

21. Lord Lauderdale moved for a list of places in reversion, which was ordered.—A number of bills were forwarded through their respective stages.

22. Several bills were received from the Commons, and passed through committees.

23. The Lottery and several private bills were read a third time, and passed.

24. The Irish Assessed Taxes Penalties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

27. Lord Holland, alluding to the reported commencement of hostilities between this country and America, wished to know if ministers had any communication to make on the subject; as he considered the event, if true, to be one of the greatest calamities that could befal us.

Lord Hawkesbury answered, that he had no authority at present to make any communication on the subject. He, however, observed, that if the discussions pending with America should lead to hostilities, the result would be sincerely deprecated by ministers.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JULY 13.

THE Exchequer Bills bills were read a third time and passed.

New writs were ordered for Dorchester, in the room of the Hon. C. A. Cooper, now Clerk of the Ordnance; for Grantham, in room of the member for that borough, now Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance; for Youghall, in the room of Lord Boyle, called up to the House of Peers; and for St. Mawes, in the room of Captain Shipley, who made his election for Flint.

Mr. Whitbread, on bringing up his bill for encouraging industry among the poor, took an opportunity of saying, that since the disastrous news from the continent of last week, he wished eagerly to learn, whether ministers intended to submit to Parliament any measures in regard to the army; or any plan of a defensive nature in the mean time.

Mr. Perceval said, that Lord Castlereagh had such a measure in his contemplation.

Lord Howick begged to know, whether or not it was meant by ministers to make any declaration to the country before the end of the session with regard to the situation in which Great Britain stood in respect to her continental allies.

Mr. Canning replied, that such unquestionably was the intention of ministers; but some time must necessarily elapse before such communication could with propriety be made.

Mr. Perceval brought down a message from his Majesty, stating his Majesty's anxiety to settle upon the Queen, and her royal daughters, Frogmore-house and grounds. The message entreated the House to take the most speedy and effectual means for enabling his Majesty so to do.—Referred to a committee of the whole House.

The Secretary at War brought up a bill for the more convenient payment of pensions to officers' widows, and to persons on the Compassionate List.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Perceval moved a sum of 793,710l. for army services for 1805-6, and not made good by Parliament; 2,950,000l. as extraordinary services for the army for 1807; and 600,000l. as extraordinaries for the army in Ireland, 1807. In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Perceval moved the usual resolutions for a Lottery. The only difference between this and former lotteries, he said, was this, that it was not intended to give so many money prizes, but prizes of tickets to be drawn in subsequent lotteries.

14. A new writ was ordered for Tralee, in the room of Sir A. Wellesley, returned for Newtown.

The Hon. C. Johnstone moved for an account of all sums of money issued to army-agents, on account of clothing the respective regiments for which they acted, from the 24th Dec. 1805, to the 25th Dec. 1806.

Mr. Rose said, the subject was one of considerable importance. Clothing for the army generally cost the country annually about 800,000l. and could any saving or retrenchment be pointed out, it would be extremely desirable. The motion was then put and carried.

Lord H. Petty rose to move, that the House do now resolve into a committee on the several acts relating to the Finances. It was unnecessary for him to detain the House at present, having on a former occasion fully explained his object; which was, to originate a bill for appropriating to the public service the excesses of the Sinking Fund. The question, on its being put from the chair, passed in the negative.

15. New writs were ordered for Kingston-upon-Hull, in the room of Lord Mahon, who makes his election for Wendover; of Lord Cloncarty, who has accepted the office of Joint Postmaster of Ireland; and for Rye, in the room of Sir J. Nicholls, who makes his election for Great Bedwin.

Mr. Foster having moved for a variety of sums as grants upon Irish estimates, and particularly for a grant for the support of Maynooth College;

Mr. E. Hawkins deprecated such an establishment, and said, that if the Irish Catholics wanted to educate their priests, they should do it, like the Protestant dissenters, at their own expence. This drew some severe remarks from

Mr. Windham, who asked, was it not better the Irish Catholic priesthood should be men educated under the eye of Government, and be of known character, than men who imbibed their education and their political principles under the auspices of an enemy. But, notwithstanding all that had been said of the gross superstition and barbarism of the Irish Catholics, he conceived it was no more than the gross religion of a gross class of people, and not one whit more so than that of a very great portion of the Protestants of England; and that, for every thing he could hear or experience, the enlightened Catholics of this country and of Ireland were not inferior in principles, in virtue, or talents, to any other description of men any where. There was nothing half so barbarous, even in the imputed superstition and intolerance of the lowest of the Irish Catholics, as the cry of "No Popery!" so recently set on foot throughout this country, by certain gentlemen among those opposite to him.

A desultory conversation followed, in which many members took a part, and the motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Huskisson, after a few observations,

moved, that the amount of the war taxes, together with the sum of 171,000l. the surplus of the votes of 1806, and of 139,000l. the profits of the fourth Lottery of the last year, should be applied to the supply of the year. This resolution was accordingly agreed to.

16. New writs were ordered for Orford, in the room of Lord R. Seymour, returned for Carmarthen; and for Midhurst, in the room of S. Smith, Esq. returned for Leicester.

Mr. Foster obtained leave for a bill to regulate the Collection of Duties on Gold and Silver Plate manufactured in Ireland.

Sir T. Turton, after paying some compliments to the volunteers, and censuring the conduct of the late Ministry towards them, moved for a return of their actual and effective force in Great Britain and Ireland. Ordered.

A long conversation then ensued for and against the second reading of the India Bonds Bill, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 33 to 10.

17. Jonathan Brundrett, clerk to Mr. Lowten, was brought to the bar on the motion of Mr. Jeffery, for having delayed to send off a writ for the election of a member for Poole. He asked pardon of the House, and said his offence was unintentional; but refused to give up the name of the person to whom he had given the writ.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that he be committed to Newgate; on which

Mr. Barham defended the person at the bar, on the ground that an attorney was bound not to betray confidential secrets.

Lord Howic spoke to the same effect; and the question for the committal was carried. The persons who received the writ, together with Mr. Lowten, and the Messenger of the Great Seal, were then ordered to attend on Monday.

The House went into a Committee of Supply; when 4,925l. were voted for the purchase of the manuscripts lately in the possession of the deceased Marquis of Lansdown for the British Museum.

20. The Lottery, and several private bills, were read a third time and passed.

A new writ was ordered for Winchelsea, in the room of Sir T. Vane, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave for a bill to continue the Commissioners for Inquiry into Military Abuses, till June 1808.

Mr. C. Johnstone's motion for the balances against Army Agents was agreed to.

The proceedings on the complaint respecting the suppression of the writ for Poole, were fixed for Tuesday se'nnight.

21. Mr. Brundrett, who received the Poole writ, was called to the bar, reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged.

Col. Stanley moved to bring in a bill to amend the act of Charles II. relative to the settlements of bastard children; but his motion was negatived without a division.

Sir T. Turton moved for certain documents connected with the treatment of the Polygars, in order to ascertain whether some reform could not be applied to the dreadful system so long acted upon in India.—The motion was agreed to.

22. After some bills had been forwarded, Lord Castlereagh submitted to the House his measures for improving our military system. He began by observing, that at the period at which Ministers came into office, the prospects on the continent were not so unpromising as they have since proved to be. The House was also aware, that no measure could be brought forward which would not be one of considerable sacrifice. But, independent of those circumstances arising out of the general state of Europe, there was that in the situation of this empire which rendered it necessary that we should place our military establishment upon the most imposing footing. The same amount of force which now existed would not enable his Majesty to maintain his foreign establishments and feed his army. But if the necessity of exertion were a question upon which little controversy could arise, he would undertake to prove that all improvement should be in the regular substantial military force of the country; that all other resources were inefficient and precarious; and therefore it would be allowed, that it would be extremely desirable to bring forward such measures as should increase the military force with the least possible inconvenience, while recruiting was far from being adequate to the exigency of the present crisis. Of all the measures that had ever been employed in this country, for raising a great military force to meet the pressure of the moment, the measure resorted to in 1804 was the most powerful; he meant the creation of an army of reserve. The operation of that step produced, in a very short time, the greatest and most extensive advantages to the military service of the country. It was not, however, the intention of government to draw from that source at present. The measure which he should propose could not be employed at the period the army of reserve act took place. The militia was then but just called out, whereas the term of service of the militia was just now expiring. They must all be dismissed to-morrow if a peace took place. Whatever, therefore, was gained from that source in the interval, was so much clear gain to the military force of the country. It was therefore his intention to propose a levy of militia, and not an army of reserve. Whatever peace might be made by this country, he would venture to assert, that it could only be maintained by keeping up an adequate military force. There were several reasons which induced him to think that a levy of

militia was preferable to an army of reserve. Though this was not entirely a new plan, yet, as it might create some difference of opinion, he thought it necessary to state to the House the extent to which the levy was intended to go. It had been calculated, that from the month of December next to the May following the militia would be subject to a waste of from 5 to 6000 men, who would be entitled to their discharge, from the suspension of the ballot made by the system of Mr. Windham, which was adopted last year; and this number, as well as those who should now volunteer into the line, was to be made up by the ballot. After this operation of the ballot was ended, security ought to be given to the line, that no ballot should take place for two or three years, and thereby devolve on the regular army the only system of recruiting by the ordinary method. In looking to what the militia regiments might be able to spare, he would go back to what had been done at former periods; and he believed the draft had been calculated at two-fifths of the establishment. It was now proposed to take the excess on three-fifths only, which he believed would in England give a force of 21,700 men, and the same mode resorted to in Ireland would give 8,000 men. By the law as it now stood, his Majesty had the power vested in him of raising a supplementary militia of 20,000 men for England, and 4000 men for Scotland. He thought, therefore, it would be most advisable, in the present instance, to call for a supplementary militia, and a half of which would give a force of 38,000; out of those there would be 10,000 supernumerary militiamen, which would make up for the different wastes that must take place, and would thus leave to the country an increase to the army of 28,000 men. Having stated the extent to which the particular exigency of the times require the measure to be put, he should propose, that giving the men to the line should be left entirely to the militia officers; and each regiment of militia should from time to time receive his Majesty's warrants for this purpose; that for thirty days no man should leave the regiment but with the consent of the officers thereof, and a third to be accepted, if they offered within the first thirty days. The officers of the militia to have commissions in the line, according to the number of men they respectively take, and to go with them directly from the militia regiment to such regiments of the line as they mean to inlist into. Having stated the mode in which this transfer should take place, he thought it would be wise to give each individual a choice or alternative, whether he would enlist for life, or rather during his Majesty's pleasure, or for a term of years only. He was not disposed to alter the system entirely which had been brought forward by Mr. Windham, and adopted by Parliament, though he had made the strongest objections to it before it was adopted, and as it was probable that 28,000 men would be added to the army in the first thirty days. Whatever Parliament might have thought proper to do with respect to the army in general, he was of opinion they ought to give a choice in this point to such individuals as might enlist on the present occasion. It might be expected he should say something as to what course Government intended to take with those branches of the force of the country which could not be considered as regular, and particularly with respect to the measure submitted by Mr. Windham, called the Training Act. With respect to that measure, he must say, that had the present Ministers been ever so much disposed to it, they had not had it in their power to make any effective progress in it, as Mr. Windham had most ingeniously contrived to lay aside the ballot in several counties, that it could not be proceeded on; so that his measure had done every thing but what it ought to have done. Though he was no original admirer of the measure, yet, Parliament having adopted it, he, in common with the other Ministers, was disposed to endeavour to execute it, as far as might be done, according to the fair spirit and meaning of it. He added, that it was a most painful duty, in the present state of the war, to call on the country for any farther and more active exertions. Ministers had paid every attention to this most important subject, from the first moment they entered into office, and under all the difficulties with which it was attended, had endeavoured to alter the existing establishment as little as possible: the system of ordinary recruiting would, in some degree, be affected by the ballot; but when that was over it would be restored to its former effect; the militia would also, in some degree, be altered, but it would be with advantage to the service; and if it was at present throwing a burthen on the country, it would turn out ultimately beneficial to its interests. In the character of this country, no characteristic was more strong than this, that it had always risen in proportion to the difficulties and dangers with which it was pressed, and he had no doubt it would do so in the present awful and momentous crisis. He concluded by moving, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for allowing a certain proportion of the militia to enlist into the regular army."

Sir G. Warrener objected to the period of bringing forward the measure; as a case had not been shewn that proved that a disposable force of 28,000 men to the line was wanting: he considered the measure of ballot as highly objectionable.

Mr. Yorke entered at much length into the critical situation of this country; and insisted that a single false step might now be our utter ruin. He considered the measure proposed as one of peculiar efficacy; but objected to the balloting of 36,000 men to sup

ply the vacancies in the militia. He, however, reminded the House, that there was no great army kept up by any country in the world without some degree of compulsion. It was by compulsion, in its strictest form of conscription, that the person who is at the head of France was able to conquer almost the whole of Europe; and, in order to oppose him, we must at least preserve that power which the constitution of this country give us by the ballot. The greatest exertions which the country could make would be barely sufficient; but certainly it was no time to throw away any of the means of exertion which had formerly been resorted to. He proceeded to comment on the plan brought forward by Mr. Windham, which he considered both inefficient and dangerous; and he thought that the late ministers must have been insane to have sent such a force as that under General Crauford to a distant climate, after the battle of Jena had been lost. The regular force was now less by 25,000 than it was in 1804, and less by 15,000 than it was at this time last year. He knew how impossible it was to concentrate our force rapidly, and therefore had no objection to adding, by any expedient, to our regular force. He always considered that the formation of the army of reserve was a great step gained towards putting our military establishment on its proper footing: and in his opinion the militia system was in a great measure worn out. It was originally calculated for such wars as we formerly had with France. The war might now be said to have lasted fourteen years; and as he saw no end of it, he thought it might be taken at fourteen years more: he did not think it, therefore, possible that proper officers could be obtained for the militia during such a length of time. There were at present 56 second battalions in the country, which generally did not consist of more than 250 men each. It would be therefore necessary to send 750 men to each to complete them, and all the men which were proposed to be got from the militia would not be sufficient to complete 36 of them. He should, therefore, propose that the remaining 20 should be added to the 9 garrison battalions that were nearly complete, and that then the ballot should operate to fill those 29 garrison battalions. The advantage that he would propose from this would be, that instead of 25,000 men gained for the regular army for the defence of the country, there would be 46,000.

Mr. Bathurst commended the plan brought forward by the late ministers; and made some strictures upon Lord Castlereagh for not introducing his measure sooner.

Mr. Windham entered into a long defence of the military measures adopted last session; and afterwards diverged to the volunteer system, which he deprecated on account of its expence, the total of which, when he came into office, he said, was 1,990,000l. besides which arms were put into the hands of 3 or 400,000 men, who might not be fit to be entrusted with them. He proceeded to descant upon the advantages he had expected to result from his own military scheme; and, alluding to the recapture of Buenos Ayres, he attributed it to the gross misconduct of an officer whom he did not name. After a few words from the Secretary at War, the motion was put and carried.

23. The House was occupied in making alterations in the Irish Insurrection Bill; one of which was a clause empowering magistrates to arrest strangers in their several districts.

24. In a committee on the Irish Insurrection Bill, Mr. Grattan made a patriotic appeal to the sense of the Irish people, who, he hoped, would be convinced that they had now only to decide upon submitting to a temporary suspension of some parts of the British constitution, or having their country made a French province.

25. The Speaker and several members attended the House of Lords, and heard the royal assent given to the Lottery, Irish Provisions, Irish Penalties, Irish Spirit Regulation, and London Docks Bills.

The Speaker said, that the petitioners complaining of undue elections for Kincardine, Oakhampton, and East Grinsted, had not entered into the necessary recognizances, consequently the orders were discharged.

Sir A. Wellesley brought in a bill to enable a certain number of the militiamen of Ireland to enlist into the army; and also a bill for augmenting the militia in Ireland.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. Huskisson brought up a bill for amending the act of the 42d of the King, for the better administration of the office of justice of the peace for Middlesex and Surrey.—Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

IRISH INSURRECTION BILL.

On the report of this bill, a conversation arose on the subject of the penalty of 100l. proposed to be inflicted on magistrates who should neglect to make a return of the names of persons employed by them to search houses; when it was determined to omit the penalty altogether.

Sir J. Newport moved to limit the duration of the bill to one year.

The Speaker said, that this was not the proper stage; it should be on the third reading.

27. The Exchequer Bills bill, Isle of Dogs Canal, India Company's Regulation, and Annual Qualification Indemnity Bills were read a third time, and passed.

General Tarleton presented a petition, signed by upwards of a thousand respectable merchants and traders in Liverpool, against the bill allowing the East India Company to raise money by bond.—Laid on the table.

Lord Castlereagh repeated his motion for the second reading of the Militia Volunteering Bill.

Sir F. Williams opposed the measure, and preferred the plan by which the late ministry had procured in the last year 22,000 men to the army; that plan was then in its infancy, and the House had every right to expect its progressive increase. With regard to the volunteers, he thought the inspecting field officers provided for them was an additional expence of no use to that body. The expence to the country was 40,000l. a year, and such appointments could only have taken place for the purposes of patronage. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that in place of "now," the bill be read a second time "this day three months."

Colonel Stanley also spoke against the bill; he said one way to make the bill go down, was the proposal to supply the men taken from the militia by ballot. This was very well; but he would ask, where were the men to be found in so easy a way as instantly to replenish the ranks of the militia. A number of officers for so many men would be taken away; and as militia officers were very scarce, particularly subalterns, he did not know what could be done for them.

Lord Euston likewise spoke against the bill. He observed, that the same measure had been resorted to in 1799; with this difference, that it had not been followed up with the ballot, as now intended; the reason for that was, that the militia establishment at that time was very large, and that all the regiments of the line were not sent abroad. One thing he strongly recommended to the House; which was, that the period of service for which the militiamen should be engaged should not go beyond the law prescribed by the mutiny act of last year.

Mr. Lockhart defended the measure, as the best that could be adopted for defeating the vengeance which Bonaparte had sworn against us, because the militiamen were soldiers who had gone through their probation, and were satisfied with a military life.

Mr. Calcraft replied, by saying, that the present measure was an innovation which excited dread and dismay. He entered into various statements of the effective force on foot in the country, and argued that the new plan was destructive of the means for recruiting the army, and that it was not likely to produce any thing but tumult and confusion.

Mr. Cribb justified the measure on the ground of the obvious necessity of taking the most expeditious means of making a large augmentation of our regular force. He also took occasion to advert, in terms of censure, to various parts of Mr. Windham's military plans.

Colonel Wood said, this was not a time for militia officers to contend whose regiment should look best; but all should join in supporting the most effectual means for saving the country. Such a disposition would operate as a salutary example to the men, and ensure the success of the bill.

Colonel Bastard could not see the necessity of the bill, in a defensive point of view. He contended, that the militia would not prove themselves inferior to troops of the line, when the question was, who should fight best for their native soil; and he blamed the measure because it seemed to proceed on the principle of an unjustifiable preference to the regular army.

Mr. Whitbread said he could not admit that a case of emergency had been made out to justify such an inroad on the militia system. It was strange that after fourteen years of war, we should now have to think of defensive plans. He conceived that the force already in existence was fully adequate to the protection of the country. The Hon. Gentleman then warmly deprecated the inflated and irritating language which had too often, within and without doors, been applied to our enemy. Big words, he said, did not win battles.

Mr. Canning contended, that the measure before the House was the best adapted for obtaining a large force that might defend our foreign possessions; for it gave immediately a very large addition to our army of troops already disciplined, and which would be able to act with the regular army, either at home or abroad, for defensive purposes.

Mr. H. Addington spoke at considerable length on the subject. He condemned the present measure, as, in his opinion, likely to interfere with and overturn the plan of Mr. Windham, which was of such a kind as to reflect on him the highest honour.

Lord H. Petty also spoke in preference of Mr. Windham's plan, and was answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Windham repeated his former arguments against the measure at great length.

After a long debate the House divided; when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 187 to 90; and the bill was ordered to be committed.

Another debate ensued on the Irish Insurrection bill, in the course of which Sir John Newport moved the alteration of the duration of the bill from two years to one.

Upon this a division took place.—For the motion, 28—Against it, 112.

Mr. Grattan declared, that he was informed that meetings of a treasonable nature were held in Ireland. He did not mean to accuse his countrymen of treason or disaffection; but he was certain that there was a French party in Ireland; and it was against them, and not against Irishmen, that exertions ought to be made.

# REPORT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, ON VACCINATION.

WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE OPINIONS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN; AND OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF SURGEONS OF LONDON, OF DUBLIN, AND OF EDINBURGH.

THE Royal College of Physicians of London, having received his Majesty's commands, in compliance with an Address from the House of Commons, "to inquire into the state of Vaccine Inoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their opinion and observations upon that practice, upon the evidence which had been adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;"—Have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the Licentiates of the College; they have corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the Societies established for Vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have, in consequence, been furnished with a mass of evidence communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British Islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few, indeed, have stood forth the adversaries of vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the inoculation for the small pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject which must be supported or rejected upon facts and observation only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory; and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

II. The College of Physicians, in giving their observations and opinions on the practice of vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy; in all which respects it possesses material advantages over inoculation for the small pox; which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from vaccination against the small pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alleged failures has been surprizingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the small pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the small pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the small pox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor in the duration of its symptoms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the small pox had been deprived, by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the small pox, either natural or inoculated.

The College feel themselves called upon

to state this strongly, because it has been objected to vaccination, that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced, and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable: it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the small pox, that the real value of vaccination is to be estimated. The natural small pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about one in three hundred has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth, of the whole mortality in London, is occasioned by the small pox; and however beneficial the inoculation of the small pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the small pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of inoculation, through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the public.

III. The College of Physicians, in reporting their observations and opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorised to state, that a body of evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analogous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the inventor, was at first received with diffidence: it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the inoculation of the small pox; many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from vaccination against the small pox does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent variolous inoculation, although amounting to many thousands; for it appears, from numerous observations communicated to the College, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic small pox. Towns, indeed, and districts of the country, in which vaccination had been general, have afterwards had the small pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic small pox having been subdued by a general vaccination. It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary that many who have communicated their observations should state, that though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to inquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning; and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented, or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect small pox, before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters as well as opponents must keep in mind, that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of inoculation for the small pox. Vaccination is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the author of the practice has called spurious cow pox, by which the public have been misled, as if there were a true and a false cow pox; but it appears, that nothing more was meant than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the vaccine pustule, from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of

the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining, with greater precision, when the vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of vaccination, not only into every part of Europe, but throughout the vast continents of Asia and America.

IV. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the College, its power of protecting the human body from the small pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the small pox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion that vaccination affords but a temporary security is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts which have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of vaccine inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the milkers of cows, in some districts has been long enough known to ascertain that in them, at least, the unsusceptibility of the small pox contagion does not wear out by time. Another cause, is the charge against vaccination of producing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of vaccination need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the public shall view them coolly and without surprise, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion that the progress of vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expence. Unless, therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic small pox, neither vaccination nor inoculation appear at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by, the public have relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found that the progress of vaccination in different parts of the United Kingdom will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the inoculation for the small pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural small pox by means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the small pox to the vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been convinced by farther trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the small pox.

LUCAS PEPYS, PRESIDENT.

*Royal College of Physicians,*
*10th April*, 1807.

J. HERVEY, Register.

*[The Appendix in our next.]*

## KING OF SWEDEN AND GENERAL BRUNE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE following is a translation of the conversation which passed between his Majesty the King of Sweden and General Brune, at Schlatkow, on the 4th of June, as published, by command, at Stralsund; and if you think it will be interesting to your readers, you are welcome to insert it in your publication.

GUSTAVUS BRUNNMARK,
Chaplain to the Swedish Legation
at the Court of St.-James's.

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The original publication begins thus:—

As an incorrect article has been inserted in the Hamburgh and Altona papers, concerning his Royal Majesty's conference with the French General Brune, at Schlatkow, on the 4th of June, 1807, it seems now high time to put this conversation in its true light.

When the French General came to the King, he began, after a pause of a few moments, by saying—I present myself here in consequence of your Majesty's command.

The *King*.—I have myself wished to speak to you, General, in order to render unnecessary all further explanation on the article added to the conclusion of the armistice at Schlatkow, as I wish that every thing should be clear and distinct, so that no misconstruction can arise. My Governor General has already, in consequence of my order, told you in his letter of the 14th of May, that I do not acknowledge any other agreements, except those established in the armistice itself—and I now repeat to you, that that is the only act I look upon as binding.

The *General*.—Does your Majesty permit me to speak, or is it your Majesty's pleasure to explain your thoughts yourself on the subject?

The *King*.—No, you may speak.

The *General*—Your Majesty, I can mention an instance in which I was myself concerned, for I have concluded a similar armistice in Holland with the Duke of York; and I had thought that the additional article now in question ought to have been as sacred as the armistice itself, when founded on the honour of both the Commanders in Chief.

The *King*.—Yes, it is exactly on the same principle that I acknowledge only the Armistice at Schlatkow. Buonaparte has besides made use of a reason, which I might also urge, when he said, that he himself commanded his army, and ordered General Mortier, in case the additional article should not be acceded to, to break off the armistice. Now, since I had taken the command of my army in person, I might have had a sufficient reason for putting an end to the armistice, as I would not acknowledge the additional article; but I have not done it.

When General Brune began to speak about the ancient alliance between Sweden and France, and about an union between the two nations,

The *King* answered—Yes, certainly. I wish as much as you that this alliance might be revived; but the French nation is no longer the same, and those happy times are passed, when a close alliance contributed to the political advantage of the two kingdoms. The present state of affairs prevents it.

The *General*.—Your Majesty, the French nation is always the same. It has acquired much honour and power. France has made great progress, she has improved her agriculture and her resources, and if in other times your Majesty had an opportunity of going thither, it would, perhaps, be interesting to your Majesty to see and to know that country.

The *King*.—I look upon France now as being the scourge of Europe.

The *General*.—Yes, we have been much engaged in warfare. The Emperor has a great character.

The *King*.—I do not know of any Emperor of France.

General Brune did not attempt to answer this remark.

The *King*.—Have you forgot, General, that you have a lawful King?

The *General*.—I do not even know whether such a one exists.

The *King*.—How! if he exists? He is exiled, unhappy; but he is your lawful King, and his rights are unquestionably sacred. He only wishes to assemble his united subjects round his standard.

The *General*.—Where is that standard?

The *King*.—If no where else, you will always find it with me.

The *General*.—I am told that he has abdicated his rights to the Duke of Angouleme.

The *King*.—I have never heard that mentioned. On the contrary, the King has issued a proclamation—a pledge of his sentiments towards his people, to which Monsieur and all the Princes of the Blood have given their consent. Do you know that proclamation?

The *General*.—No, your Majesty.

(This was said with many assurances on his honour).

The *King*.—The Duke of Pienne, Marechal des Camps in the service of the King, is here. It is possible that he has brought this publication with him. I will let him be called if you wish it.

(When his Majesty, in the countenance of the General, perceived his disquietude and uneasiness at this), he added—But perhaps this would cause too much observation.

The *General*.—Yes; but if your Majesty would send it to me in a cover at the out

posts, I would read it myself, and my officers should also see it.

The *King*.—In this proclamation the King promises to all military persons who wish to return to their duty, to retain them in their rank and honours. Do you suppose, General, that the present state of affairs in France will last long?

The *General*.—Every thing is liable to change.

The *King*.—Don't you think that Providence which hitherto has allowed you so many successes, can put a stop to them for the sake of justice and the good cause?

The *General*.—But it may happen that persons who mean well, act according to their conviction, even against the decrees of Providence.

The *King*.—I suppose that you may still have success. Can you, however, think that it will always continue so? If you had the choice to serve your lawful King, or the cause you now have adopted—what would you do? Answer me sincerely.

The *General*.—(Rubbing his forehead) that is a question which requires consideration.

The *King*.—To me it seems that you ought not to want much time to think of it. Tell me only whether you would prefer returning to your duty, or defending those principles which you have adopted.

The *General*.—In regard to that—Yes, I shall defend those principles, I shall do my duty for the present.

The *King*.—Do you know that Buonaparte has proposed to the King to treat with him on his rights? This is the greatest proof of his acknowledging those rights that he could give.

The *General*.—I am ignorant about that.

The *King*.—But do you know that the King has constantly refused, and said, as Francis I. *We have lost every thing except our honour!*—(General Brune repeated these words with warmth.)

The *King*.—I know the King intimately, and he deserves to be known for his great and excellent qualities. You, General, you can never have rest—for what will be your situation if all is changed?

The *General*.—I shall then die an honourable death, sword in hand. As a military man, I am exposed to such a fate every moment. The question is not to die, but to die as one ought.

The *King*.—But that depends upon unforeseen circumstances. There exists, however, a happiness, which consists in peace of mind; the consequence of having fulfilled one's duties, and acted according to the dictates of conscience. Buonaparte can never have that peace of mind. He might have made himself immortal if he had restored the throne to the King. He may gain fortuitous honour, much celebrity, and many advantages, but he can never enjoy any peace of mind.

When the General began to speak of the talents of Buonaparte, and said that there was none of the Bourbon family who was distinguished for so many, the King answered, "There occur favourable circumstances, and it needs only to take advantage of them." (The General seemed to admit this.)

The *King*.—The death of the Duke of Enghien—what an enormity!

The *General*.—I was at that time in Constantinople, and cannot explain it.

When the conversation turned upon the French Revolution, the General said—I belong to the Revolution, and it has been brought about by the will of the French people.

The *King*.—It is not the French people that have made the Revolution; it is the rabble. We now see plainly the consequences of these mob revolutions of which you speak. This one began with abolishing all distinctions in order to introduce equality, and now you yourself are a proof that these principles are changed.

The *General*.—If your Majesty had been in the place of Louis XVI. the Revolution had never happened.

The *King*.—I will not praise myself on that head, as I have never found myself in such circumstances. He was too good and conciliatory, and has proved, that those qualifications, when misapplied, may have fatal consequences. You have yourself led me on to this subject. I have been candid with you, and my character required that I should explain myself on the subject. It is my duty to speak, as I have done, but were I even placed in different circumstances, my principles would still be the same. Can you imagine that I should look with indifference upon people neglecting their duty to their lawful king, when I am a king myself? That would be to forget what I owe to myself.

General Brune here returned to the subject about the additional clause in the armistice. Your Majesty is thus determined as to the ten days notice?

The *King*.—Yes.

The *General*.—But should not your Majesty wish to agree privately that the armistice shall not cease till after a month's notice?

The *King*.—You do not know me rightly if you believe me capable of entering into such an agreement.

The *General*.—I know your Majesty's character.

Such is the substance of this conference, during which General Brune found it difficult to conceal his embarrassment.

# INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

PALERMO, APRIL 7.

YESTERDAY, her Royal Highness the Princess Maria Christina, daughter of his Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, was married to his Royal Highness Prince Charles Felix of Savoy, Duke of Genevois, brother to his Majesty the King of Sardinia. The nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and magnificence; the Nobility and persons of distinction attended at Court, to compliment their Sicilian Majesties and the Royal Family on the occasion. In the evening, there were illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, throughout the city.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

A new uniform is appointed by his Majesty to be worn by Masters and Pursers in the Navy. The full dress is, blue cloth coat, with blue lappels, cuffs, and stand-up collar; three buttons on the pockets and cuffs; white lining:—white cloth waistcoat and breeches; plain hat. The undress coat has a fall-down collar; the buttons as at present. The blue lappels are to be worn by the Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters only, and not by the subordinate classes of warrant officers.

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ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUGUST 15.

*Copy of an Enclosure to the Hon. W. W. Pole, from Lord Gardner.*

*Cæsar, off the Pertuis d'Antioche, July 28, 1807.*

MY LORD,

On the 27th, Capt. Dilkes having observed at daylight several small vessels under sail in the Pertuis Breton, sent the boats of his squadron in chase, and they succeeded in capturing, in a manner highly creditable to the officers and crews concerned, nine sail, and drove six on shore; and one was destroyed by the enemy.—I herewith enclose Capt. Dilkes's letter, and beg strongly to recommend that meritorious officer to your Lordship's notice. He has commanded the blockading squadron in the Pertuis Breton since the 1st April, and during that time we do not know of any vessel of the enemy having escaped his vigilance. I have directed him to send the Colpoys brig with the prizes to Plymouth, which I hope your Lordship will approve of.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

*His Majesty's sloop Hazard, off the Pertuis Breton, July 27, 1807.*

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that at daylight this morning sixteen of the enemy's vessels were discovered in the entrance of the Pertuis, making to the eastward: it being nearly calm, and no chance of the ships closing them, I made a signal for boats to chase, which was obeyed with the greatest alacrity by the brigs you honoured me with placing under my command.

The boats succeeded in capturing nine chasse marées, two of them bearing pendants, and armed with two four pounders, and four swivels; the crews of the whole having taken to their boats, and escaped to the shore with all their papers; the tenth vessel was scuttled by the enemy, and sunk just as the boats were taking possession: the remaining six were driven on shore, and a very heavy swell setting in, I have hopes that they will all bulge. I feel additional pleasure in this service having been performed without any of the brave fellows employed in the boats being hurt, though under a heavy fire of musketry from troops on the beach. I beg leave to enclose a list of the vessels captured this morning, by the boats of the Hazard, Conflict, Growler, and Colpoys, with an account of the enemy's vessels that have been destroyed by the Hazard's, and other boats in company, since the 1st of April last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES DILKES.

*List of French Vessels taken on the morning of the 27th July, by the Boats of the Hazard, Conflict, Growler, and Colpoys.*

*Chasse Marées.*—Les Deux Amis, armed with four-pounders—Les Trois Frere Horaces, armed with four swivels—La Veronique, laden with wheat—La Sans Pareil, laden with wheat—La Marie Françoise, in ballast—La Marie Louise, in ballast—La Bonne Janton, in ballast—Le Pascal, in ballast—Le Galisle, in ballast—Name unknown, sunk by the enemy, to prevent falling into our hands—Name unknown, armed with six guns, run on shore in the surf.

*List of Vessels taken and destroyed between the 1st April and 10th June.*

*Sloops.*—La Rosalie and Le June Marie.

*Chasse Marées.*—La Petit Marie—Le Patriot—La Marianne—La Belle Louise Josephine—La Marie Françoise—Name unknown, sunk by the batteries after taken possession of.

C. DILKES.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

*At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 19th of August, 1807. Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

His Majesty, taking into consideration the measures recently resorted to by the Enemy for distressing the commerce of the United Kingdom, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels under the flag of Mecklenburgh, Oldenburgh, Papenburgh, or Kniphausen, shall be forthwith warned not

to trade in future at any hostile port, unless such vessels shall be going from or coming to a port of the United Kingdom; and in case any such vessel, after having been so warned, shall be found trading, or to have traded after such warning, or in case any vessel or goods belonging to the inhabitants of such countries, after the expiration of six weeks from the date of this order, shall be found trading, or to have traded, after six weeks have expired, at any hostile port, such vessel and goods, unless going from or coming to a port of the United Kingdom, shall be seized and brought in for legal adjudication, and shall be condemned as lawful prize to his Majesty:—And his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

THE Treaty of Peace between PRUSSIA and FRANCE was transmitted to the French Minister at Hamburgh, and immediately published by him. In an abridged account we shall briefly state its prominent features.—The territories to be restored to Prussia are those which she possessed so far back as the year 1772. She, of course, loses her Polish provinces, except a small tract, and is also deprived of Westphalia; which latter territory, with the addition of those already in the possession of France between the Rhine and the Elbe, including the Electorate of Hanover, forms a new kingdom, of which his Prussian Majesty acknowledges Jerome Bonaparte as Sovereign, by the title of *King of Westphalia.* To these provinces the unfortunate King of Prussia renounces all right and title for ever; together with his title to the provinces that he cedes in Poland, which are to be formed into a Duchy under the sovereignty of the King of Saxony, with the title of *Duke of Warsaw.*—His Prussian Majesty also renounces for ever his possession of the city of Dantzic; and the other parts of the Prussian provinces of Poland, not otherwise disposed of, are given to RUSSIA.—Dantzic is to be restored to its former independence, under the protection of the Kings of Prussia and Saxony, but its port is to be shut against the trade of Great Britain during the war. It is also provided, that until the ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace between France and England, all the dominions remaining to Prussia shall be shut against the trade and navigation of Great Britain; that no equipment whatever is to be made from any Prussian port for the British isles or colonies: and that no ship from Great Britain or her colonies shall be admitted into any Prussian port.—The King of Prussia acknowledges Joseph Bonaparte King of Naples, and Louis Buonaparte King of Holland.—*A part of the Polish territory, hitherto held by Prussia, and next adjoining the Russian boundaries, is for ever to be incorporated with the Russian empire.*

[In the fallen state of Prussia, we are not surprised at the humiliating terms to which, in the face of her conqueror, she has been compelled to subscribe; but we cannot help expressing our regret, that the still great, and hitherto magnanimous, Emperor Alexander, should so far degrade himself, as to become a partaker of the spoil arising from the misfortunes of his friend and ally.]

The treaty consists of thirty articles, and concludes thus:

The present treaty is to be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Konigsberg, by the undersigned, within the space of six days next ensuing the signing of the treaty.

Done at Tilsit, the 9th July, 1807.

(L. S.) Signed, C. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento.

(L. S.) Signed, Count KALKREUTH, Field Marshal.

(L. S.) Signed, AUGUSTUS Count GOLTZ.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged on the 12th of July, 1807.

It is estimated, that Prussia loses near five millions of subjects, and a third of her revenues.

An article from Tilsit, dated July 9, and which contains the above intelligence respecting the exchange of ribands and orders, says—"At three in the afternoon, the King of Prussia came to the Emperor Napoleon, and these sovereigns remained together about half an hour; after which the Emperor returned the visit of the King of Prussia, and then proceeded to Konigsberg. Thus those three sovereigns have been 20 days together, and this little town has been the point of union between both armies. The soldiers, lately enemies, exhibit a degree of friendship to each other, which has not been interrupted by the least disorder whatever."

Buonaparte arrived at St. Cloud, at five o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult. The Emperor of Russia is returned to St. Petersburgh; and the King of Prussia was expected to arrive at Berlin between the 1st and the 5th of August.

The most fulsome effusions of flattery were addressed to Buonaparte, on his return to

Paris. He was present in the Council of State on the 28th, when the president extolled him to the skies. Among other things he said, that *he* (the Emperor) *should shut out from the Continent more effectually than ever the intrigues and the commerce of that insular Government, whom a speedy peace alone can rescue from the catastrophe that threatens it.*

It seems, that Jerome Buonaparte is to be married to the daughter of the King of Wirtemberg. By this alliance he will become the son-in-law of the Princess Royal of England.

A Paris letter, in the Hamburgh Paper, says—"Reports speak of the approaching nomination of two princes. It is added, that all the marshals of France, who are not yet princes, and have commanded in our grand army, are to be elevated to the ducal dignity; as also, the Generals Walther and Savary, and the Minister of the Interior, M. Champagny. The new dukes are to receive estates in Poland, which they will be permitted to sell, and to exchange for estates in France."

It is farther said, that Buonaparte has determined to convert another republic into a kingdom. The Swiss, as well as the Dutch, are to enjoy the *blessing* of being governed by one of the Imperial family. Murat, it is understood, is to be King of Helvetia. It is also reported, that in consequence of a secret article of the Treaty of Tilsit, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is to be declared King of Greece.

We are told that the French are collecting an army of 40,000 men upon the frontiers of Portugal, for the avowed purpose of compelling that power to break off all commercial connexion with this country.

The accounts from Stralsund state, that the French are very busy in erecting works for the siege of that place, and, as soon as they are finished, a vigorous bombardment is expected. The King of Sweden is resolved to defend the place to the last extremity.

The Paris Papers confirm the report of the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine, Prince Kurakin, and two other Russians of rank, having become members of the Legion of Honour, in exchange for the Cross of St. Andrew, which has been conferred by the Emperor Alexander upon Napoleon, Jerome Buonaparte, the Grand Duke of Berg, and others.

Marshal Bessières has been sent to Stutgard, to marry, by proxy, the Princess Catherine of Wirtemberg, and conduct her to Paris, to attend the coronation of her husband. Jerome is to enter on his new regal functions the first of September; and General Hedouville is to be the Marshal and Commander in Chief in his new kingdom. It is said, that the Princess is inconsolable, and holds in detestation the prostitution that awaits her, in the accomplishment of this marriage to a man who has a wife living.

Garnerin, who ascended in a balloon from the gardens of Tivoli, at Paris, on the 5th instant, at eleven o'clock at night, descended the next day at half past six in the morning, on the banks of the little river Wesle, near Chamerlois, five leagues from Rheims, having passed through a space of 45 leagues (French) in seven hours and a half.

PARIS, *Aug.* 17.—The meeting of the Legislative Body was solemnly opened yesterday by his Majesty. The new members of the assembly having taken the oath of homage to the constitution and fidelity to the Emperor, his Majesty made the following speech:—

"*Gentlemen, the Deputies of the Legislative Body; Gentlemen, the Members of the Tribunate, and of my Council of State.*

"Since your last meeting, new wars, new triumphs, and new treaties of peace, have changed the aspect of the political relations of Europe.

"The House of Brandenburgh, which was the first to combine against our independence, is indebted, for still being permitted to reign, to the sincere friendship with which the powerful Emperor of the North has inspired me.

"A French prince shall reign on the Elbe. He will know how to make the interests of his new subjects form the first and most sacred of his duties. The House of Saxony has recovered the independence which it lost fifty years ago. The people of the dukedom of Warsaw, and of the town of Dantzic, are again in possession of their country, and have obtained their rights. All the nations concur in rejoicing, that the pernicious influence which England exercised over the continent, is for ever destroyed.

"France is united, by the laws of the Confederacy of the Rhine, with the people of Germany; and, by our Federative System, with the people of Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy. Our new relations with Russia are founded upon the reciprocal respect of two great nations.

"In every thing I have done, I have only had the happiness of my people in view—that has always been in my eyes far dearer to me than my own renown.

"I wish for peace by sea. No irritation shall ever have any influence on my decisions with respect to that object. I cannot be irritated against a nation which is the sport and the victim of the parties that devour it; and which is misled as well with respect to its own affairs as to those of its neighbours.

"But, whatever may be the termination which Providence has decreed the maritime war shall have, my people will always find me the same, and I shall always find them worthy of me.

"Frenchmen, your conduct in these times towards your Emperor, who was more than 500 miles distant from you, has increased my respect, and the idea I had formed of your character.—I have felt myself proud to be the

first amongst you. The proofs of attachment which you have given me, while, during ten months of absence and danger, I was ever present to your thoughts, have constantly awakened in me the liveliest sensations. All my solicitudes—all that related even to the safety of my person, was only interesting to me on account of the part you took in them, and the important influence which they might produce on your future destiny—*You are a good and a great people.*

"I have contrived various means for simplifying and perfecting our institutions. The nation has experienced the happiest effects from the establishment of the Legion of Honour. I have distributed various imperial titles, in order to give a new lustre to the most distinguished of my subjects, to honour extraordinary services by extraordinary rewards, and at once to prevent the return of all feudal titles, which are incompatible with our constitution.

"The accounts of my Ministers of Finance and of the Public Treasury will make known to you the prosperous state of our finances. My people will see the contributions upon real property considerably diminished.

"My Minister of the Interior will give you an account of the public works which are begun or finished; but those which may still be expected are much more considerable, since it is my determination that in all parts of my empire, even in the smallest hamlet, the comforts of the citizens, and the value of the lands shall be increased, by the development of that universal system of improvement which I have formed.

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Legislative Body, your assistance in the accomplishment of that great object will be necessary to me, and I have a right to reckon upon that assistance with confidence."

This speech produced the liveliest enthusiasm, and his Majesty closed the sitting, amidst repeated acclamations of *Long live the Emperor!*

The other rejoicings were conducted in the best order.

The Prince of Neufchatel, Minister at War, has taken the oaths to his Imperial Majesty, in his new capacity of Vice-Constable.

It is generally supposed that the Tribunate will be abolished. Twenty of its members will be transferred to the Legislative Body; nine of them will be Commissioners of *Compatibilité:* the rest will in like manner have appointments, and in the mean time continue to enjoy their salaries.

## THE AMERICAN DISPUTE.

We have no doubt but that French emissaries are employed in America as well as in Ireland; and, indeed, in all places where intrigue can be carried on to the prejudice of this country.

The American frigate, Chesapeak, being known to have several deserters from our ships lying off Norfolk (watching the French) on board her, representations of this fact were made to the American secretary of their navy, to which no satisfactory answer was given. Captain Douglas, senior officer on that station, knowing that the Chesapeak was about to sail for the Mediterranean, ordered the Leopard to cruise off the Capes, and to examine her for the deserters. Accordingly when Captain Humphreys, who commands her, came up with the Chesapeak, he sent a boat on board, with advice of the information he had of the deserters, and his orders* to search for them. Commodore Barron refusing the search, Captain Humphreys fired several shots a-head; which the other paying no attention to, he, at length, fired a broadside into the Chesapeak, which was returned by

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* ADMIRAL BERKELEY'S ORDER.

"*By the Honourable George Cranfield Berkeley, Vice-admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the River St. Laurence, along the coast of Nova-Scotia, the Islands of St. John, and Cape Breton, the Bay of ——, and at and about the Island of Bermuda or Summer Islands:—*

"Whereas many seamen, subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and serving in his ships and vessels, as per margin,† while at anchor in the Chesapeak, deserted, and entered on board the United States' frigate, called the Chesapeak, and openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, in sight of their officers, under the American flag, protected by the magistrates of the town, and the recruiting officer belonging to the above-mentioned American frigate, which magistrates and naval officer refused giving them up, although demanded by his Britannic Majesty's consul, as well as by the captains of the ships from which they had deserted: the captains and commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels under my command are therefore hereby required and directed, in case of meeting with the American frigate, the Chesapeak, at sea, and without the limits of the United States, to shew to the captain of her this order, and to require to search his ship for the deserters from the before-mentioned ship, and to proceed and search for the same; and if a similar demand should be made by the American, he is to be permitted to search for any deserters from their service, according to the customs and usage of civilized nations on terms of peace and amity with each other.—Given under my hand, at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 1st June, 1807,

"G. C. BERKELEY.

"*To the respective captains and commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the North American station.*"

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† Belleisle, Bellona, Triumph, Chichester, Halifax, and Danubia cutter.

six or seven scattering guns; and on receiving a second broadside she struck her colours. On examination, the deserters, to the number of five or six, were found—the very men who had been demanded. In this short *rencontre* the Chesapeak had six men killed, and 21 wounded; she is returned into port much injured.

Mr. Jefferson, the President of the American Congress, has issued a proclamation on the late affair between the Leopard and Chesapeak. It is specious and inflammatory, and does not attempt to meet the facts, as stated in Admiral Berkeley's instructions, but goes off in a general way, as the following extract will shew:—

"At length a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause."

After stating the circumstances of the vessels meeting, and the return of the Chesapeak to port, the proclamation adds,

"This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war belonging to the United States, a part of her crew; and, that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States."

The proclamation, in conclusion, orders all British armed vessels to depart from the harbours of the United States, and forbids the entrance of any such in future, unless through distress. It likewise prohibits furnishing supplies, and interdicts all communication with them.—The proclamation is dated Washington, July 1.

By the American papers we find, that though the order of Admiral Berkeley to search the American frigate appears to have been dictated by the most delicate caution, and to have enjoined nothing which was not fully justified by the extraordinary circumstances of the case, the Americans have taken up the matter very warmly. Numerous meetings have been held at New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charlestown, &c. at each of which strong resolutions were entered into against the British. The principal object of these was, to prohibit all communication between our shipping and the shores of America; and, in some instances, it was even determined, that if a British officer should set foot on American ground, unless he was the bearer of a flag of truce, he should be immediately committed to prison. All communication was, in fact, stopped, and the necessary supplies of water or provisions to our ships were peremptorily refused. The American government, on the other hand, it is said, were pursuing prompt measures for putting their coast in a state of defence, and their navy * on an efficient footing. Hampton Road, in particular, was ordered to be immediately strengthened; and the secretary at war had written to all naval officers throughout the United States to repair immediately to Norfolk.

Boston papers to the 17th instant state, that meetings had taken place at Boston and Salem, at which the president's proclamation, and the conduct of the inhabitants at Norfolk, had been approved of. It appears, however, that our squadron on the American coast were determined to act with all possible moderation, and that there was reasonable ground to hope, the hostile spirit, excited by the affair between the Leopard and the Chesapeak, would subside.

It appears, that Col. Burr has been fully committed to take his trial for treason against the United States. One hundred thousand dollars had been offered as a surety for his appearance, and refused.

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* The Americans talking of their navy make us laugh; their whole force consists of but five frigates of 44 guns, four of 36, two of 32, and four smaller of 28 guns; with 25 others of less force; including sloops brigs, schooners, and gallies!

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 6.

THIS morning, the Lambeth water-works were entirely consumed.—In the evening of the same day, Mr. Pearson's featherbed manufactory, in Pitfield-street, Hoxton, with the dwelling-house, and a wing of the Haberdashers' Almshouses adjoining, were destroyed.

At York, J. Robinson was found guilty of the murder of Susannah Wilson, and ordered to be hanged and dissected, which sentence has been carried into execution. The deceased had been his servant, and was pregnant by him; they met in a field, and while the young woman was leaning her cheek upon her hand, lamenting the unfortunate situation she had been brought into by him, he, instead of feeling a tender solicitude to alleviate the distress of the poor girl, stepped back, and made a blow on the back part of her head with an axe, and she died instantaneously; he also struck her upon other parts of her body. He then took the deceased, and put her into a hole, where she was found covered up with whins.

At the Surrey assizes W. Wilson, a tailor at Guildford, was capitally indicted for a criminal assault upon the wife of —— Palmer, keeper of the Greyhound public-house in that town. The circumstances of this case were uncommonly curious. The prisoner had been drinking with a party at the house; and

observing the husband to be in the parlour with the guests, when his wife retired to bed, he crept up to her bed-room, and got into bed; the woman, supposing him to be her husband, made no resistance; but on his attempting to leave the room, she discovered who he was, seized him, and called for assistance.—The crime being perpetrated with the woman's consent, he was acquitted of the principal charge; but found guilty of an *assault*, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

At the Norfolk assizes, Martha Alden was tried, and condemned to suffer death, for the murder of her husband, Samuel Alden, late of Attleburgh. She was executed on the 7th, pursuant to her sentence, after confessing the crime for which she suffered. The account she gave was—that on Saturday night, the 18th ult. she and her husband (who was at the time a good deal in liquor) quarrelled, and he threatened to beat her. Alden soon after threw himself on the bed, and at that instant she formed the resolution of destroying him; accordingly she ran into the adjoining room, returning with a bill-hook, which she held in both her hands, and striking him on the forehead and throat with her utmost strength, instantly killed him. She first buried her husband in a ditch; but afterward, with the assistance of a girl, put the body in a sack and threw it into a gravel pit, where it was found.—The populace of Attleburgh, in a spirit of abhorrence of the crime and memory of Martha Alden, have razed to the ground the house which she inhabited, in that town.

8. This day the right hon. the lord mayor, the aldermen, sheriffs, and common council of the city of London, waited upon her Royal and Serene Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, at Montague-house, Blackheath, to present their compliments of congratulation, which were read by John Silvester, Esq. the recorder, as follows:—

"TO THE DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK.

"*May it please your Royal and Serene Highness,*

"We, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly entreat your Royal and Serene Highness to accept our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this imperial country.

"The return to her native land of an illustrious princess, so nearly and dearly allied to our beloved sovereign, and to the royal and amiable consort of the heir apparent to the throne of this United Kingdom, cannot but renew the most lively sentiments of affection in the hearts of his majesty's loyal subjects, and a warm participation of those feelings, which a meeting so interesting to the royal family must have occasioned.

"Deeply impressed, madam, as we are by the extraordinary events which have occasioned your return, we trust your Royal and Serene Highness will permit us to express the sincere joy we feel at your restoration to the shores of a free and loyal people, not more attached to a good and venerable king by duty to his supreme and august station, than by affection to his sacred person and family.

"Signed by order of court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which her Royal and Serene Highness was pleased to return the following answer:—

"MY LORD,

"I return your lordship and the aldermen and commons of the city of London, my grateful thanks for an address which has given me the most heartfelt satisfaction.

"It affords an additional instance of the loyal attachment of the city of London to the king, and of their affectionate regard to his majesty's royal family."

They were all received very graciously.

17. At night a fire broke out in the old hemp store-house, in Chatham dock-yard. The alarm bell being rung, the military and others assembled; and by great exertions the flames were in a short time subdued. The damage did not exceed 500*l*.

20. A fire broke out a few minutes before twelve o'clock at night, in the premises of Messrs. Swan and Son, printers, in White-lion-court, Fleet-street, a narrow court, near Crown-court. The flames communicated to the premises of Messrs. Inney and Co. printers, Messrs. Birch and Son, paper-stainers, and the warehouse of Messrs. Crosby and Co. of Stationers'-court; all of which were parts of the same building; and to seven houses in Crown-court; the whole of which were destroyed. Several other houses were materially damaged. The houses consumed in Crown-court were inhabited by a great number of families, many of whom are, by this accident, reduced to great distress, having lost the greater part of their furniture and working tools, which were not insured. The property of Messrs. Inney and Co. is insured, and part of Crosby and Co.'s; but, we are sorry to say, the like precaution was not taken by Messrs. Swan and Son. No part of the stock in either of the printing-offices, nor in Crosby and Co.'s warehouse, were saved, owing to the buildings being in such a confined situation; and such was the quantity of paper destroyed, and the rapidity of the flames, that in the morning St. James's Park and part of Westminster were found strewed with pieces of burnt paper, being a distance of nearly a mile and a half from the place of conflagration.

The greatest part of the notes of which the unfortunate William Begbie was robbed, in November last, in Edinburgh (see Vol. I. p. 412), were lately found in a hedge near that city. The total sum lost was 3700*l*.; the parcel found contained 800*l*. Not the least trace, or information, has been obtained of the murderer of Begbie.

Messrs. Coutts and Co. bankers, in London, have paid the sum of 6337l. 2s. 10d. (the produce of 10,000l. consol. 3 per cent. annuities) to the treasurers of the Infirmary at Derby, as a donation to that charity, from a gentleman who requested that his name might not be known.

## BIRTHS.

THE Right Hon. Lady le Despencer, of a son.

At Melbourne House, Lady C. Lamb, of a son.

At Winchester, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, of the 15th light dragoons, of a daughter.

Mrs. Freeling, of the General Post-office, of a son.

At Lord Yarborough's villa, at Chelsea, the lady of the Hon. C. A. Pelham, of a daughter.

The lady of J. B. Nichols, Esq. Red-lion-passage, Fleet-street, of a daughter.

At Fareham, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Paget, of a daughter.

At Harrow, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, of the 95th rifle regiment, of a daughter.

The lady of J. G. Sparrow, Esq. of Gosfield Place, Essex, of a daughter.

The lady of J. James, Esq. of Haughton Lodge, Hants, of a daughter.

The lady of H. C. Cotton, Esq. of Woodcot House, Oxon, of a daughter, being her fourteenth child.

A poor woman, aged 22 years, residing at Lahmeh, near Ennistimon, in the county of Clare, Ireland, lately, of five children, three sons, and two daughters, who, with the mother, are all in a most thriving way.

The wife of Mr. M. Hill, of Ludborough, near Louth, in Lincolnshire, of three children, who are all doing well. Mr. and Mrs. Hill had, before this addition, three children in arms!

Lady Ellenborough, of a still-born child.

## MARRIAGES.

AT Kensington, Sir James Innes Ker, Bart. to Miss H. Charlewood, second daughter of the late Benjamin Charlewood, Esq. of Windlesham, Surrey.

At Woodford, Essex, Sir J. W. S. Gardiner, Bart. of Roche Court, near Fareham, Hants, to Miss Mosley, sister of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

At Middleton, near Pickering, Yorkshire, William Marshall, Esq. of the former place, to Miss Hodson, of Wrelton.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh, of the Prince of Wales's light dragoons, to the Hon. Miss Byron.

At Halsted, Essex, T. R. Andrews, Esq. of Great Portland-street, to Miss Scarlett, daughter of the late James Scarlett, Esq. and niece of Lady Stewart.

T. C. Carn, Esq. of Bath, to Miss Litchfield, of Great Torrington, Devonshire.

Mr. T. P. Asperne, son of Mr. Asperne, bookseller, in Cornhill, to Miss Ann King, of Walworth.

The Hon. J. W. Grimston, only son of Lord Grimston, to the Right Hon. Lady C. Jenkinson, only daughter of the Earl of Liverpool.

C. Lush, Esq. one of his majesty's deputy-lieutenants for the Tower Hamlets, and captain of a light infantry company of volunteers, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Amos, of Hoxton-square.

At Brighton, E. Darby, Esq. of Aston House, Herts, to Miss Wells, daughter of the late James Wells, Esq. of Blackheath.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at the Bush, Robert Trotter, esq. of Castlelaw, postmaster-general for Scotland.

At Bristol Hotwells, the Reverend Dr. Berkeley, Dean of Tuam, and son of the late celebrated Bishop of Cloyne.

The Reverend Harry Purlewent, B.D. rector of Brampton, Northamptonshire.

At New Miller Dam, near Wakefield, the Reverend John Lonsdale, vicar of Darfield, and of the perpetual curacy.

The Right Honourable Lady Phaire, relict of Robert Phaire, esq. of Daphne, county of Wexford, and sister to the Earl of Mountmorris.

Aged 80, the Reverend James Graves, vicar of Thorp Basset, near Malton, and of Gonhill, in Holderness, and 28 years incumbent of the perpetual curacy in the collegiate church of St. John's, Beverley.

At Margate, James Macpharlane, M.D. formerly professor of physic in the university of Prague.

In an advanced age, at Tunbridge, the Reverend Henry Austen.

At Chelsea, Mr. Philip Coles, of Duke-street, Adelphi.

At Biddlesford, Isle of Wight, Mr. William Fearnside, of Marsham-street, Westminster.

At Cheltenham, Captain Thomas Holmes Tidy, of the royal navy.

Mr John Webster, late of Croxteth Hall, near Liverpool, aged 78 years. He was 30 years steward to the Right Honourable the Earl of Sefton.

Captain Forrest, of the Eton volunteers, and Governor of the Poor Knights of Windsor.

W. Seymour, esq. many years steward to the Duke of Norfolk.

Mr. Quinton Kay, of Ludgate-hill, an eminent upholsterer: by his will he has left 300l. per annum to charitable purposes in Doncaster. He has also bequeathed 10,000l. to a poor carpet-weaver at Leeds.

Mrs. Bagge, wife of Thomas Bagge, esq. of King's Lynn, and niece of the late Henry Lee Warner, esq. of Walsingham Abbey, in Norfolk. Mr. Bagge's constitution received so severe a shock from this melancholy event, that he only survived the loss of his wife four days.

In the 79th year of his age, at his house on Merchant's Quay, Limerick, Silvester O'Halloran, esq. surgeon and M.R.I.A. He studied physic and surgery, in Paris and London, and made a rapid progress in his studies, as he published the first of his works before he was 21 years of age. He afterwards wrote different treatises, medical and political; and a general history of Ireland, down to the close of the 12th century. He was higly learned in the Irish language and ancient laws.

At Troy House, near Monmouth, Lewis Richards, many years steward to his grace the Duke of Beaufort.

At Cobham, in Surrey, Mrs. Sturt, once a distinguished character among the fashionable circles.

Mrs. Simmons, late in St. Margaret's parish, Ipswich, in her 100th year.

At the Broadstone, Ireland, Mr. Crobally, aged 128 years. Till within six weeks of his death he had never experienced two days illness.

T. Watson, esq. Staplesford Abbotts, Essex.

At Bocking, Essex, Mr. J. Reeve, aged 61, who has left a wife and twelve children to deplore his loss.

July 13. At Edinburgh, the Reverend James Struthers, D.D.

General Richard White, colonel of the 24th regiment of foot. He commanded, many years, the third, or king's own regiment of dragoons, and raised the 96th regiment of infantry in the American war.

15. Mrs Willes, wife of John Willes, esq. of Hungerford Park, Berks.

Mr. J. Calloway, Northgate, Canterbury, aged 68, inventor of the fabric called Canterbury muslin.

16. In his 74th year, John Potts, esq. one of the aldermen of Durham. He served the office of mayor in 1786 and 1798.

In Whitechapel-road, Mr. James Turner, timber-merchant.

17. Mr. Henry Norbury, second son of Mr. Philip Norbury, printer, Brentford.

18. Thomas Rodwell, esq. Highgate.

Aged 69, Robert Page, esq. comptroller of the customs at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

19. At Hull, in the prime of his life, Mr. Wm. Chamberlain, portrait-painter, formerly a pupil of Mr. Opie.

At Egham, aged 69, Robert Pickwood, esq. deputy of the ward of Vintry, and treasurer of the society of patrons of the anniversary of the charity schools, in London and the suburbs.

Lady Norcliffe, of Langton, Yorkshire.

20. Aged 82, the Reverend Thomas Freeman, rector of St. Martin's, vicar of St. Paul's, and 47 years minor canon of Canterbury cathedral.

In his 42d year, Richard Harmer, esq. of Nottinghill, Middlesex.

21. At Clifton, near Bristol, Sir Samuel Hayes, of Drumboe castle, Donegal, bart.

23. Edmund James Moody, esq. of the navy office, aged 32, eldest son of Robert Sadleir Moody, esq. a commissioner for victualling his Majesty's navy.

Suddenly, in his 60th year, William Gelding, esq. Three Crown-court, in the Borough.

At Croydon, Mr. Halfhide, late of Merton, calico-printer; and on the 5th of August, his second son, Mr. Edward Halfhide, of Tooting.

24. In her 77th year, the lady of Samuel Bonham, esq. of Great Warley-place, Essex.

Suddenly, of an apoplexy, William Finner, esq. Milbank-street, Westminster.

At Southampton, Major St. Clair, barrack-master at Ealing.

25. In Yorkshire, aged 69, Captain John Mitchell, of the Madras artillery.

Mrs. Booth, wife of Frederick Booth, esq. New-street, Spring-gardens.

At Edmonton, in his 86th year, George Tatem, esq. upwards of 30 years in the direction of the East India company.

26. Mr. Wood, a Treasury messenger.

At Botley Hall, Staffordshire, Mrs. Catherine Tollet, relict of the late Charles Tollet, esq.

At Hoddesdon, Iver M'Millan, esq. late commander of the Valentine, Indiaman.

27. At Worcester, in his 67th year, Mr. John Scott.

At Teignmouth, Devon, Charles Durnford, esq. barrister-at-law.

29. In St. John's, Southwark, aged 65, Thomas Allen, esq.

In his 76th year, at Cholsey, Berkshire, William Minshull, esq. of Ashton Clinton, Bucks.

30. At Hackwood Park, in his 61st year, the Right Honourable Thomas, Lord Bolton governor and vice-admiral of the Isle of Wight.

In his 58th year, Mr. Joseph De Bosse,

of Gerrard street, Soho, many years an eminent importer of foreign books.

31. At Binfield, Thomas Robbins, esq.

At Denham, in his 13th year, Frederick, youngest son of John Drummond, esq. banker, Charing-cross.

Aug. 1. At his apartments, in Tottenham-court-road, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. John Walker, author of a Pronouncing Dictionary of the English language, and of several other works of acknowledged excellence, on grammar and elocution.

3. The Marquis of Granby, son and heir to the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, at their graces' house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, at the age of two months. His coffin weighed a hundred and a half. The inside was lead, next oak, and the outside mahogany, covered with crimson velvet, and richly ornamented with clasps, coronets, cherubims, and handles of solid silver.

In King-street, Rotherhithe, Mr. John Scarth, stock-broker.

At St. Andrew's, Alexander Frazer, merchant, and late postmaster of St. Andrew's, in his 84th year.

In her 70th year, at her house in York-place, Sarah Cavendish, baroness of Waterpark, relict of the late Right Honourable Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. Her ladyship was heiress and only child of the late Mr. Bradshaw, of Cork, whose estates and name descended to the Honourable Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, her ladyship's second son. Her ladyship has left eight children, four sons and four daughters: Sir Richard Cavendish, now Baron Waterpark, Augustus, George, and Frederick; the Baroness de Ville, Lady Musgrave, Countess of Mountnorris, and Lady Kilmaine. Lady Waterpark, in early life, was one of the most celebrated leaders of fashion in Dublin. The second fancy ball given in that city was by her ladyship, who appeared as the *Enchantress Fatima*, with her four daughters as attendant *Sylphs*. For some years she devoted herself to painting, in which she was an adept, as well as in every other elegant fashionable accomplishment, but since Sir Henry's death has lived very retired; he died 3d of August, 1804, and that day three years her ladyship followed him. The present Lord Waterpark is married to Miss Cooper, and has eleven children.

6. At Bishopsbourne, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Henry Montague Davis, A.M. rector of that parish, and vicar of Fynsford, Kent.

9. In Great Ormond-street, Samuel Pole, esq.

Aged 87, Angus Fletcher, esq. of Duans.

At Calwick, John Port, esq. of Ham, Staffordshire, aged 74.

10. William Norris, esq. of Halifax, Yorkshire, aged 74 years.

In his 67th year, Edward Dixon, esq. of Horsely House, near Dudley, banker, and late high sheriff of the county of Worcester.

12. Of a paralytic stroke, aged 68, James Carter, esq. of Addlestone, near Chertsey.

13. At Hackney, Daniel Fisher, D.D.

15. The Right Honourably Baroness Howard de Walden and Braybrooke, in her 60th year.

Mrs. R. Powell, of the Haymarket Theatre. She played the preceding evening in both comedy and farce (*Errors Excepted* and *The Critic*) and with more than usual vivacity. She was the widow of Mr. Powell, of Covent-garden Theatre, who died Oct. 21, 1798, almost as suddenly, after performing in *Lovers' Vows*. She was also sister to Mrs. Ward, late of Covent-garden Theatre.

19. Mr. John Gordon, copper-plate printer, Berkeley-street, St. John's-square.

21. At Kensington-gravel-pits, Lieutenant-colonel Parkhill, of the 34th regiment.

23. At one o'clock in the morning, at her house at Brompton, the DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER. Her highness complained, about twelve o'clock, of a violent pain in her stomach, and desired to be left alone; but her attendants visiting her a short time afterwards, she seemed very faint and low, and soon expired without a groan. She had attained her 70th year. When she married the late Duke (Sept. 6, 1766) she was Dowager Countess of WALDEGRAVE, and the most beautiful woman of her day. It being contrary to etiquette for one of the royal family to marry a British subject, the duchess was not received at court. The immediate occasion of the duchess's death was an effusion of water into the cavity of the chest. Her highness had been incapable of much exertion lately, but did not complain of serious indisposition until Wednesday last. She was the daughter of Sir EDWARD WALPOLE. Her highness has left issue the present Duke of GLOUCESTER and Princess SOPHIA.

William Allen, esq. of the Seal Office, Temple.

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DEATHS ABROAD.

At New York, Captain Daniel H. Braine, of the ship Frances, then seven days from Greenock, to which port he had performed 34 voyages.

Of a decline, M. Perregeaux, banker, Paris.

Madame de la Pagerie, mother to Madame Buonaparte. She died at Martinique, the 1st of June last. Her heart is to be conveyed to France in a gold vase.

Mademoiselle Defroiziers, one of the first rate actresses of the Theatre Française. She died of a decline, in the 31st year of her age.

At St John's, Antigua, the relict of the late Lieutenant-colonel Carter.

On board his Majesty's ship Pitt, in the East Indies, Mr. Robert Talbot, midshipman, second son of Robert Talbot, esq. of Stone Castle, Kent.

DEATH *of the* LAST *of the* STUART RACE, *and* PRETENDER *to the* CROWN *of* ENGLAND.—Lately died, at Rome, aged 82, Henry Benedict-Maria-Clement, Cardinal York, calling himself Henry the IXth of England. He was born in that city, the 6th of March, 1725. The Regent, Duke of Orleans, had (by a threat to withdraw the pension paid by France) to please the cabinet of St. James's, obliged the first pretender, his father, to reside in Rome. After the issue of the invasion of Scotland, in 1745, French policy again humbled the fallen Stuarts, and engaged this prince, by brilliant persuasions, to enter the church. In 1747, he was, by Pope Benedict XIV. nominated a cardinal; and, as such, passed his days in quiet and dignified retirement, at his villa, near Rome, until 1798 when a French revolutionary banditti forced him to renounce his comforts, if he would save his life. He arrived at Venice in the winter of 1798, infirm, as well as destitute; but no sooner was our monarch, George the Third, informed of his distressed situation, than, *unrequested*, his majesty condescended to order his minister to the republic to offer the Cardinal, with all possible delicacy, a pension of 4,000l. for life.—The Cardinal possessed, before 1798, a very valuable collection of curiosities at his villa, where many scarce tracts and interesting manuscripts, concerning the unfortunate house of Stuart, were among the ornaments of his library, but they were all, in 1798, either plundered by the French and Italian jacobins at Rome, or confiscated by French commissaries, for the libraries or museums at Paris. The Cardinal returned to Rome in 1801, and died Dean of the Sacred College, after being one of its most virtuous and disinterested members upwards of sixty years.

## MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

We have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of a large fleet from Jamaica, off Ireland, the 14th instant; of which fleet 11 ships have already arrived at Bristol, the remaining ships will no doubt be safe at their destined ports ere this goes to press. When this fleet left Jamaica, the island was healthy, and the markets for European manufactures brisk. The East India fleet may be hourly expected, as the Concord frigate is arrived at Plymouth from St. Helena, which place she left two days after this fleet had sailed thence; our next will give our readers the particulars of their cargoes. The Ganges East Indiaman went down off the Cape of Good Hope, and we are happy to say that no lives were lost.

The sugar market, which for many months past had been very dull, has, within a few days, been rather brisk, and large quantities sold to the sugar refiners for manufacturing for exportation; this arises from the Baltic remaining open to us, several vessels having lately arrived thence, and a most formidable fleet of ours is in those seas at this time. Cotton wool is quite a drug in the market, owing to the present state of the manufactories in the north. Coffee is also a very dull sale, owing to the continent of Europe being now supplied with that article by the Americans, who for some time past have had a free open trade with the French West India islands, where coffee grows in great abundance, added to the low rate of freight, insurance, &c. on American bottoms, they can bring it to market full 20 per cent. cheaper than British plantation coffee can possibly be exported at.

The Leeward Island fleet, which arrived this month, consisted of about 60 sail, loaded with rum, sugar, coffee, cotton, and logwood, &c. unexpectedly has arrived to a better market than might be supposed, owing to the reasons we have already assigned.

The average price of sugar, computed from the returns made for the week ending the 12th instant, is 1l. 14s. 10½d. exclusive of the duty of customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation into Great Britain.

The public sales of West India produce have been as follow:

570 Cask muscovado sugar, from 55s. 0d. to 68s. 6d. per cwt.
381 Ditto, 2581 bags coffee, from 95s. 0d. to 132s 6d. per cwt.
596 Bags cocoa for exportation, from 60s. 0d. to 80s. 6d per cwt.
200 Bags Barbadoes white ginger, from 72s. to 89s. 6d. per cwt.
270 Serons indigo, from 5s. 11d. to 10s. 7d. per lb.
376 Bags cotton wool, from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.
1300 Barrels of superfine American flour, from 38s. to 39s per barrel.

The Court of Directors of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby declare, That they will put up to sale, at their present *March sale*, besides their goods already declared, the following, viz. privilege indigo, 1431 chests, more or less—after the indigo declared for the 25th instant—prompt 11th December; and that they will put up to sale at the ensuing *September sale*, besides the goods already declared, the undermentioned, viz. company's Cuma raw silk, 320 bales, more or less; Bengal ditto, 1133 bales, more or less; organzine, 158 bales, more or less. Privilege and private trade—Bengal raw silk, 1487 bales, more or less. On Tuesday, the 20th October, 1807—prompt, Friday, the 22d January, 1808. And they do also declare, that they will give timely notice of what other goods they will put up at these sales.

## CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE, *London, 20th August, 1807.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Pot-ash | per cwt. | £ | 2 | 15 | 0 | to | 3 | 8 | 0 | Logwood Chips | ton | £ | 14 | 5 | 0 | to | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto Pearl | | | 3 | 5 | 0 | | 3 | 15 | 0 | Madder, Dutch crop | cwt. | | 4 | 5 | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Barilla | | | 2 | 4 | 0 | | 2 | 16 | 0 | Mahogany | ft. | | 0 | 1 | 2 | | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Brandy, Coniac | gal. | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | Oak plank, Dantz. | last | | 11 | 0 | 0 | | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Spanish | | | 0 | 18 | 0 | | 0 | 19 | 6 | Oil, Lucca | 25 gal. jar | | 16 | 0 | 0 | | 16 | 15 | 0 |
| Camphire, refined | lb. | | 0 | 4 | 8 | | 0 | 5 | 0 | Ditto Spermaceti | ton | | 72 | 0 | 0 | | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto unrefined | cwt. | | 16 | 10 | 0 | | 20 | 5 | 0 | Ditto Whale | | | 25 | 0 | 0 | | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Cochineal, garbled | lb. | | 1 | 2 | 0 | | 1 | 11 | 6 | Ditto Florence | half chest | | 2 | 19 | 0 | | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| Ditto East India | | | 0 | 3 | 0 | | 0 | 6 | 0 | Pitch, Stockholm | cwt. | | 0 | 14 | 6 | | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Coffee, fine | cwt. | | 6 | 10 | 0 | | 7 | 0 | 0 | Quicksilver | lb. | | 0 | 3 | 5 | | 0 | 3 | 6½ |
| Ditto ordinary | | | 4 | 15 | 0 | | 5 | 10 | 0 | Raisins, bloom | cwt. | | 3 | 10 | 0 | | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Cotton-wool, Surinam | lb. | | 0 | 1 | 9 | | 0 | 2 | 0 | Rice, Carolina | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto Jamaica | | | 0 | 1 | 4½ | | 0 | 1 | 6 | Rum, Jamaica | gal. | | 0 | 3 | 3 | | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto Smyrna | | | 0 | 1 | 7½ | | 0 | 1 | 9 | Ditto Leeward I. | | | 0 | 2 | 9 | | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Ditto East India | | | 0 | 1 | 3 | | 0 | 1 | 4 | Saltpetre, East India | cwt. | | 2 | 14 | 0 | | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Currants, Zant | cwt. | | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 4 | 7 | 0 | Shellack | | | 3 | 5 | 0 | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Deals, Dantz. | piece | | 1 | 16 | 0 | | 1 | 19 | 0 | Silk, Thrown, Italian | lb. | | 1 | 11 | 0 | | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Elephants' Teeth | cwt. | | 31 | 0 | 0 | | 35 | 0 | 0 | Silk, Raw Ditto | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Ditto Scrivell | | | 20 | 0 | 0 | | 26 | 0 | 0 | Ditto China | | | 1 | 16 | 0 | | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Flax, Riga | ton | | 69 | 0 | 0 | | 70 | 0 | 0 | Ditto Beng. | novi | | 0 | 12 | 0 | | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto Petersburgh | | | 72 | 0 | 0 | | 73 | 0 | 0 | Ditto Organzine | | | 1 | 9 | 0 | | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Galls, Turkey | cwt. | | 5 | 5 | 0 | | 6 | 15 | 0 | Tallow, English | cwt. | | 3 | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Geneva, Hollands | gal. | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 6 | Ditto Russia, white | | | 2 | 16 | 0 | | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Ditto English | | | 0 | 8 | 3 | | 0 | 12 | 0 | Ditto, yellow | | | 3 | 0 | 0 | | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey | cwt. | | 6 | 0 | 0 | | 11 | 15 | 0 | Tar, Stockholm | bar. | | 1 | 11 | 0 | | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Ditto Sandrach | | | 7 | 5 | 0 | | 8 | 0 | 0 | Tin in blocks | cwt. | | 6 | 6 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Tragacanth | | | 18 | 0 | 0 | | 20 | 10 | 0 | Tobacco, Maryl. | lb. | | 0 | 0 | 5½ | | 0 | 1 | 1½ |
| Gum Seneca | cwt. | | 5 | 5 | 0 | | 6 | 10 | 0 | Ditto Virginia | | | 0 | 0 | 4 | | 0 | 0 | 9½ |
| Hemp, Riga | ton | | 66 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | Wax, Guinea | cwt. | | 7 | 0 | 0 | | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto Peterburgh | | | 65 | 0 | 0 | | 66 | 0 | 0 | Whale-fins | ton | | 15 | 10 | 0 | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Indigo, Caracca | lb. | | 0 | 11 | 3 | | 0 | 12 | 9 | Wine, Red Port | pipe | | 86 | 0 | 0 | | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto East India | | | 0 | 4 | 0 | | 0 | 13 | 0 | Ditto Lisbon | | | 86 | 0 | 0 | | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Iron, British, bars | ton | | 16 | 0 | 0 | | 17 | 10 | 0 | Ditto Madeira | | | 98 | 0 | 0 | | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Swedish | | | 25 | 0 | 0 | | 26 | 0 | 0 | Ditto Vidonia | | | 72 | 0 | 0 | | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Norway | | | 24 | 0 | 0 | | 25 | 0 | 0 | Ditto Calcavella | | | 84 | 0 | 0 | | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Archangel | | | 25 | 0 | 0 | | 26 | 0 | 0 | Ditto Sherry | butt | | 84 | 0 | 0 | | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead in pigs | fod. | | 33 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ditto Mountain | | | 72 | 0 | 0 | | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto red | ton | | 32 | 0 | 0 | | 33 | 0 | 0 | Ditto Claret | hogs. | | 86 | 0 | 0 | | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto white | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | | 51 | 0 | 0 | Yarn, Mohair | lb. | | 0 | 4 | 3 | | 0 | 8 | 1 |

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | Aug. 4. | Aug. 11. | Aug. 18. | | Aug. 4. | Aug. 11. | Aug. 18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 35 3 | 35.3 | 35.3 | Bilboa | 38 | 38 | 38½ |
| Ditto at Sight | 35 8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | Leghorn | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Rotterdam, c. f. | 11,7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | Naples | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Hamburgh | 34.8 | 34.8 | 34.8 | Genoa | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| Altona | 34.8 | 34.9 | 34.9 | Venice, *N. C.* | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Paris | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | Lisbon | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| Ditto 2 us. | 24.12 | 24.12 | 24.12 | Oporto | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| Bordeaux | 24.12 | 24.12 | 24.12 | Dublin | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| Cadiz | 38½ | 38 | 38 | Cork | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| Madrid | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | | | | |

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 5½ per cent.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, coin and bars, per oz. 4l. 0s. | New Dollars, 5s. 5d. | Silver in Bars, standard, 5s. 6d.

## VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

*Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,*

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

| 1807 | *Barom* | *Ther.* | *Wind.* | *Obser.* | 1807 | *Barom* | *Ther.* | *Wind.* | *Obser.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 29 | 29.75 | 70 | SSW | Fair | Aug. 14 | 29.51 | 66 | N | Rain |
| 30 | 29.61 | 68 | SW | Ditto | 15 | 29.85 | 66 | SSW | Fair |
| 31 | 29.64 | 67 | S | Rain | 16 | 30.02 | 65 | NW | Ditto |
| Aug. 1 | 29.70 | 67 | S | Fair | 17 | 30.19 | 64 | N | Ditto |
| 2 | 29.75 | 65 | SW | Ditto | 18 | 30.01 | 70 | SE | Ditto |
| 3 | 29.86 | 68 | W | Rain | 19 | 29.85 | 68 | S | Ditto |
| 4 | 29.91 | 64 | W | Fair | 20 | 29.80 | 69 | SW | Ditto |
| 5 | 30.00 | 66 | SW | Ditto | 21 | 29.79 | 68 | S | Ditto |
| 6 | 29.86 | 67 | SW | Ditto | 22 | 29.78 | 71 | SSW | Ditto |
| 7 | 29.89 | 64 | N | Rain | 23 | 29.79 | 68 | S | Ditto |
| 8 | 29.80 | 66 | NNE | Fair | 24 | 29.80 | 69 | S | Rain |
| 9 | 29.87 | 67 | N | Ditto | 25 | 29.75 | 65 | S | Fair |
| 10 | 29.91 | 64 | N | Ditto | 26 | 29.90 | 65 | SSW | Ditto |
| 11 | 29.80 | 66 | W | Ditto | 27 | 29.91 | 66 | SSE | Ditto |
| 12 | 29.65 | 69 | S | Ditto | 28 | 29.61 | 67 | S | Rain |
| 13 | 29.60 | 68 | SSE | Ditto | | | | | |

J. GOLD, PRINTER, SHOE-LANE.

## EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR AUGUST 1807.

| Days | Bank Stock | 3 per Ct. Consols | 3 per Ct. Reduc | 3 per Ct. def. 1808 | 4 per Ct Consol | Navy 5 per Ct | New 5 per Ct | Long Anns. | Short Anns. | Omn | Irish Omn | Imp. 3 per Ct | Imp. Anns. | Irish 5 per Ct | Irish Anns. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Exche. Bills. | State Let. Tickets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 27 | 229 | 61⅝ a ¾ | 62¼ | | 80½ | 95¼ | | 17 11-16 | | ½ dis. | | 61½ | | 93¼ | | | 1s pr. | | 20l 7s |
| 28 | 230 | 61¾ a ⅞ | 62½ | | 80⅝ | 95½ | | 17 11-16 | | ½ dis. | | | 7 9-16 | 93¼ | | | 1s pr. | 1s pr. | 20l 7s |
| 29 | | 61¾ a 62 | 62⅜ | | 80⅜ | 95½ | | 17 11-16 | ⅝ | ¼ dis. | | 61¾ | 7 9-16 | | | 174½ | | 3s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 30 | 231 | 62 a ½ | 62¾ | | 80¾ | 95⅝ | | 17¾ | | par | | 62 | 7 9-16 | 93¼ | | 175 | 3s pr. | 2s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 31 | | 61⅞ a 62 | 62¾ | | 80⅞ | 95½ | | 17 13-16 | | ¼ dis. | 3 pr. | 61⅞ | | | | | 2s pr. | | 21l 11s |
| Aug. 1 | | 62 a ½ | 62¾ | | 80¾ | 95⅜ | | 17 13-16 | | ¼ dis. | | 61¾ | 7⅝ | | | | 4s pr. | 3s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 3 | | 61¾ a 62 | 62¾ | | 80⅝ | 95½ | | 17 13-16 | | ½ d s. | | | | | | | 4s pr. | 3s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 4 | 231¼ | 61¾ a ⅞ | 62 | | 80¾ | 95½ | | 17 13-16 | | ½ dis. | | | 7½ | | | 175 | 4s pr. | 3s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 5 | | 61⅝ a ¾ | 62½ | | 80⅝ | 95⅜ | | 17¾ | | ½ dis. | | 61¾ | | | | | 4s pr. | 2s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 6 | | 61½ a ⅝ | 62⅜ | | 80⅜ | 95⅜ | | 17 13-16 | | ¼ dis. | | 61½ | 7 9-16 | | | 174 | | 2s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 7 | | 62¼ a ⅜ | 62⅛ | | 80½ | 95 | 99¾ | 17 11-16 | | ½ dis. | | 61¼ | | | | 172¾ | 4s pr. | 3s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 8 | | 61¼ a ⅜ | 62⅛ | | 80½ | 95 | | 17¾ | | ¼ dis. | | | | 93¼ | | | 5s pr. | 3s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 10 | | 61⅞ a 63⅛ | 63⅝ | | 81¾ | 96½ | | 18⅛ | | ¿ pr. | | | | | | | 5s pr. | 2s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 11 | 233 | 62⅝ a 63 | 63⅜ | | 81½ | 96 | | 18 1-16 | | 1¼ | | | 7⅝ | | | | 5s pr. | 2s pr. | 21l 11s |
| 12 | holida | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 233¼ | 62¾ a 63 | 63⅝ | | 81½ | 96¼ | | 18 1-16 | | 1 | | | 7½ | | | 179 | | 2s pr. | |
| 14 | | 62⅛ a ⅜ | 63⅜ | | 81⅝ | 96¼ | | 18 | | ¾ | | 62½ | | | | | | 1s pr. | |
| 15 | | 62 a ⅛ | 63 | | 81¼ | 96 | | 17 15-16 | | par | | | | | | | | 1s pr. | |
| 17 | | 62⅛ a ¼ | 63 | | 81 | 96 | | 17 15-16 | | par | | 62¼ | 7⅝ | | | | | 1s pr. | |
| 18 | 231¼ | 62⅛ a ¼ | 63 | | 81 | 96 | | 17 15-16 | | ¼ dis. | | | 7⅝ | | | 178½ | par | par | |
| 19 | | 62⅛ a ¼ | 63 | 60⅝ | 81 | 96 | 100⅛ | 17 15 16 | | par | | 62¼ | | | | | 2s dis. | par | |
| 20 | | 62⅛ a ⅜ | 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 96¼ | 100¼ | 18 1-16 | | ¼ pr. | | | | | | | par | 1s pr. | |
| 21 | | 62⅛ a ½ | 63¼ | | 81⅜ | 96¼ | | 18 1-16 | | ¼ pr. | | | 7⅝ | | | | par | 1s pr. | |
| 22 | | 62 a ¼ | 62⅞ | | 81⅛ | 96 | | 18 | | ¼ dis. | | | 7⅝ | | | | 2s pr. | | |
| 24 | holiday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

EDWARD FORTUNE, Broker, *No.* 13, Cornhill.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the *highest and lowest* Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.